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Southwestern Horticulture

SECOND EDITION

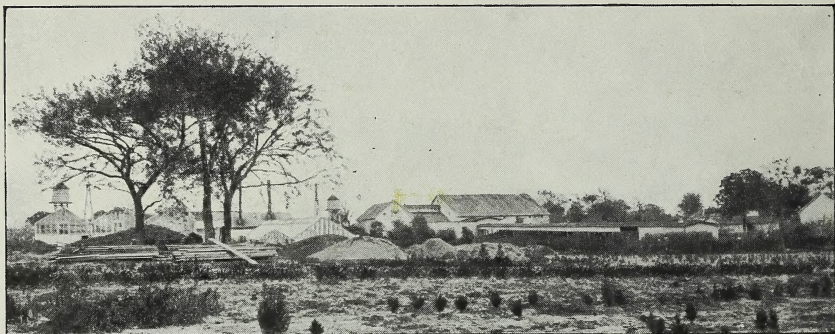
TEXAS NURSERY COMPANY

SHERMAN,

TEXAS



FREE PLANTER'S
ANNUAL AND
CATALOGUE NO. 1



Partial View of Our Buildings and Grounds

Acknowledgment



OUR thirty-six years of untiring effort, and unswerving devotion to the Horticulture of the Southwest, has been rewarded by many pleasures in this chosen lifework, and by many evidences of successful labor. No reward we feel is quite so satisfying and appreciative as the approval accorded us by our friends and customers.

It shall be our continued purpose in the future, as in the past, to serve our patrons with the finest and best things in our power to produce, in return for their confidence and their valuable patronage and support.

OUR FACILITIES

Our main office and packing grounds are located in Sherman, Texas, at the south end of Walnut Street. To reach our establishment, on arrival at Sherman, take a South Travis car to the end of the line, then walk one block east and two south. Visitors are cordially invited.

Our packing-houses contain more than 18,000 square feet of space, and are virtually frost-proof. Abundance of water is piped to all parts of our packing-houses and grounds, giving the best facilities for handling stock during all conditions of weather, with the least exposure.

We choose soils specially adapted to each class or kind of trees and plants. These soils receive careful preparation. In them we plant the highest grade of seed, scions and grafts, and, with careful cultivation, we are able to grow and train stock into the most desirable grades.

Our digging is done with the latest improved tree-diggers. We use the best material in packing, labeling and handling.

Shipping begins about November 1st, and continues until the following April.

Telegrams are transmitted promptly to or from our office by telephone.

Our railroads are Houston & Texas Central, Texas & Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Santa Fe, St. Louis & Southwestern, St. Louis & San Francisco, and Electric Interurbans.

Our express companies are American, Pacific, Wells-Fargo & Company, United States and Interurban.

Our telegraphs, Western Union and Postal. Long-distance 'phone connections are in our office, both Independent and Southwestern.

Skillful assistants, trained for the various departments of work in the fields, green-houses, grafting-cellars, packing-sheds and offices, are employed, and all are equipped with the latest improved appliances best suited to their respective duties.

Please address all communications pertaining to business to Texas Nursery Company, rather than to any member of the firm.

LANDSCAPE WORK

There is as much need for a Landscape Architect in planning the grounds properly to best advantage, as there is in planning the house. We are prepared to furnish landscape plans for all kinds of grounds, large or small, with estimates of the cost of the stock, grading, making roads, and in furnishing and planting the nursery stock required. We shall be pleased to figure on any part or all of this class of work.



Our Loading Track and Warehouse

To Our Patrons

Prices in this catalogue supersede all former prices.

Our terms are cash with the order, except where arrangements are made otherwise. Send money by postal or express money-order, by bank exchange, or by registered letter. Important orders requiring us to hold trees for future delivery are subject to 25% cash with order to hold. Reference is made to the Commercial Agencies, to any bank in Sherman, and to nurserymen and orchardists generally, as to our standing.

Prices are made in competition with all similar productions, and are based on cost and reasonable profit. Labor and all materials involved have advanced materially. We do not compete with the growers of cheap stock by cheap methods, and handled in a cheap way, with small capacity and poor responsibility.

Our responsibility for our stock is important. We not only use every means to grow and supply the best stock, but we also take every precaution to have all our stock true to name. It is hereby mutually agreed between us and our customers that they in ordering, and we in filling such orders, do so with the understanding that where our goods fail, by any reason, to come up to specifications, we, the company, are to be held liable to replace the goods or to refund the money paid for same, as we may elect, with no further liability on us for damages.

Mistakes are strenuously avoided, in every possible way; but if any should occur, and we are promptly notified, we cheerfully make proper corrections.

We handle and pack our goods in the best manner, using most improved appliances and packing material and costly expert help. We have no trouble in safely transporting stock to any distance whatever. While we deal liberally with losses which may occur, we disclaim responsibility for losses which may result from negligence, defective planting, faulty cultivation and treatment, and for delays of the transportation companies. Our responsibility usually ceases when delivered to the common carriers, except in special cases, in which we agree to deliver to destination.

Shipping directions of the purchaser are followed as far as possible, and, when directions are not given, we follow our best judgment, and assume no risk or cost of transportation, which belong to purchaser.

We pay express or freight charges on orders, accompanied with cash to cover prices herein, to amount of \$5 or more, within a distance of two hundred miles; amounts of \$10 or more, for distances of five hundred to one thousand miles. For distances of over 1,000 miles and on orders less than \$5, express or freight to be paid by purchasers, unless by special agreement.

Numbers. 500 to 1,000 or more trees priced at the rate per 1,000; 50 to 500 at the rate per 100; 6 to 50 at the rate per dozen; less than 6 at the single rate. The smaller-grade trees are recommended, especially in orchard planting.

Carload lots and other large orders are solicited. We are able to give you specially good service on heavy contracts, parks, commercial orchards and such.

Directions for planting and care of trees in the latter pages of this catalogue.

DIVISIONS OF FRUIT BELTS

To assist in a comprehension of the adaptations approximately of fruits to the various sections of our great country, we have improvised the accompanying map with the following specifications. We suggest these divisions:

- Section A, the south central, or Red River belt.
- Section B, the north central or Ozark belt.
- Section C, the elevated western, semi-arid belt.
- Section D, the coast-wise belt.



Division of Fruit-Belts, continued

Our purposes do not require that we go minutely, but only casually, into consideration of the great Northwestern or Rocky Mountain sections, nor the Pacific slope, nor the extreme northern section of the United States and Canada, as we deal largely with the Southwest.

Section A. The central southern fruit-belt includes a vast section rich in resources, very populous and prosperous, and is the home of a very large list of fruits and flowers.

Most of the articles listed in this catalogue succeed in this section, with easily apparent exceptions. No set rules can be made to cover any section entire, especially so large a section as this one, but due allowance must be made by the planter for variation of climatic conditions, caused by natural environments. We can only furnish valuable suggestions. So large is the list we will not give it here, but refer to the catalogue entire, as our suggestions are based largely upon the western half of Section A.

Section B. The Ozark Belt, lying just north of Section A, is, in large measure, an extension of that section, with decided tendencies to more northern climatic conditions and growths. Here lies the Great Apple Belt of the Southwest, combining also the peach, the plum, the grape, and, in fact, a very comprehensive and valuable flora. The eastern sections of both Sections A and B possess many characteristics of dampness and mildness of climate, free from the wind-swept changeable conditions of the western parts, so that many things growing east cannot withstand the west. Rhododendrons and Azaleas, etc., for instance.

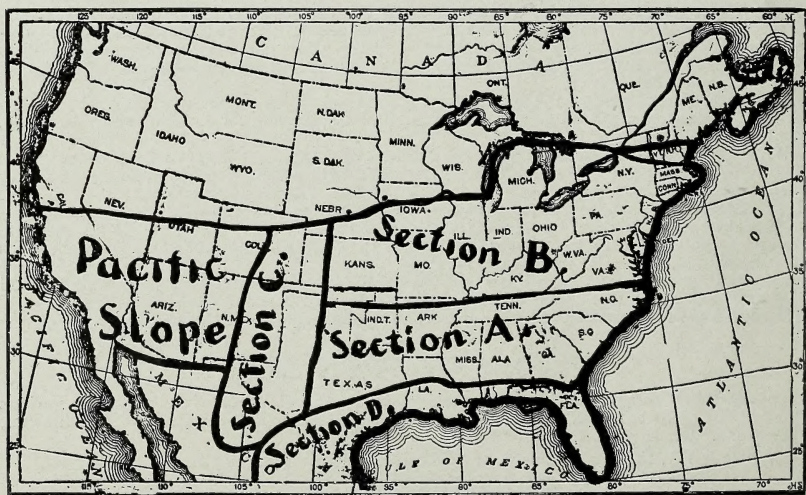
We mention the *Domestica* class of plums, which succeed in this section, but not in A. Also many northern types of apples, and in some districts the European types of pears. Cherries are fully at home in most of B, most of A being rather too far south for their best success.

We could mention many other characteristics if space permitted. For the choosing of localities for orchards and the selection of varieties, if submitted to us, we cheerfully lend our best and unbiased advice.

Section C. The elevated western belt. The Plains Country of West Texas and the Pecos and Upper Rio Grande Valleys, with adjacent valleys, mountain ranges and plateaus, having 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation, present the most pronounced characteristics. The soil is frequently as rich as the Nile Valley; climate winnowed of every vestige of bacterial or fungous diseases, dry and pure; nights cool and invigorating, producing results of the finest types in the apple, the pear, the prune, the nuts, the grape, and other standard fruits, unique and superior.

This section, though hundreds of miles farther southwest, grows largely the same fruits as the Ozark Belt, only finer and distinctly more healthy and freer from fungous and other diseases. Here flourish European pears, free from that arch-enemy, the blight, the more northern type of apples, plums including the *Domestica* or European varieties, such as the Prunes of Commerce, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes in general and south of longitude 33, the Vinifera or California grapes, and in nuts the finer thin-shelled pecans, English Walnuts and Almonds. This is a wonderful fruit country and fast becoming a leading orchard section especially for Apple, Pear, Prunes, Grapes and Nuts. This is evidently a continuation of the great Colorado Fruit Belt. Orchards in this section afford the most reliable opportunity for investment. Orchards here are actually producing as much as \$1,000 per acre annually.

The soil is for most part a dark loam, sometimes black, with exceptional plots of sandy, or lighter soils, all of it fertile and possessing remarkable drought-resisting qualities,



Division of Fruit-Belts



Sherman, Texas.



Typical Apple Orchard in Bloom

and this is a wise provision of Providence, for this section is considered semi-arid, the rainfall being 12 to 22 inches. It is also underlaid with sheets of fine water, which is readily reached by wells, twenty to three hundred feet deep, the prevailing breezes of this section affording cheap windmill power for raising it. Formerly this was called the "Great American Desert," the "Staked Plains," later the "Cow Boys' Kingdom."

Today, land, climate, water, capital, brains and muscle, are working miraculous transformations, and development has only just begun. There are enough fine orchards and vineyards in this section to fully establish our high estimates. These can be seen of long standing at Plainview, at Roswell, at Carlsbad, at Pecos, at Barstow, at Toyahvale, at Fort Stockton, at Fort Davis, in the Valentine Valley, at Ysleta, El Paso, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, and thousands of others thoroughly interspersed. The mere sight of these orchards and vineyards and the faultless fruits they produce is proof enough.

Section D, the Coast Belt, or Semi-tropic Texas. Lying between parallel 30 and the Gulf, characterized eastward by great moisture, westward requiring irrigation, altogether an equable temperate climate, yet fanned by Gulf breezes and pleasant; soils for most part rich, level, frequently needing drainage; a flora including the more southern trees which flourish in Section A., the home of the *Magnolia grandiflora*, the Live Oak, the Date Palm, the Cape Jasmine, the Pecan, the Pear, the Fig, the Orange and other citrus fruits. Wonderful strides are recently being made in Orange and Fig culture. The Coast Belt has awakened to a most marvelous era of prosperity. Advertising and immigration methods of the finest character are being employed so that the **eyes of the world are on South Texas**, resulting in a wonderful influx of immigration and capital.

The splendid results of the Orange and Fig orchards are responsible for much of this movement. The facts are very attractive. Thousands of acres are being planted to citrus fruits and figs, both by investors and especially by home-builders. The five- and ten-acre orange and fig home proposition is a popular and feasible one. Quite a number of responsible companies have arranged to sell ten-acre tracts, and in some instances to improve them by planting them to fig, orange and nut orchards, and caring for them for one or more years. This is a great help to the man who wants to buy and develop a home with the view of eventually moving to it. See "Semi-Tropic Texas" treated elsewhere in this catalogue for a list of Citrus Fruits and Figs adapted to this section; also "Coastwise Peaches" and "Nut Fruits" and "California or Vinifera Grapes," under that head, which succeed in the Southwestern part, and berries, which see.

There are a number of fine plums in our lists, suited to the Coast, and so indicated in our regular plum list. The Oriental Pears, the Japanese Persimmon, the Pomegranate, and a few varieties of apples, such as Lincoln, Becker, Rutledge and San Jacinto.

In ornamentals, this section is the home of the Magnolia, the Cape Jasmine, the Deciduous Cypress, the Tea Rose, the Ligustrums, the Live Oak, the Coniferous Evergreens, the Palms, a large list of shade trees, and a large list of flowering shrubs and perennial plants.

The Pacific Slope and the Great Northwest sections are great domains possessing characteristics and adaptations so varied and so rich, and withal showing such advanced development, that we will not attempt to deal with them in this volume. However, will state that we are conversant with those sections, and are enjoying a good share of trade therefrom, and we assure our careful attention to the demands of our customers there.

NO SCALE OR DISEASE

Our nurseries are inspected annually by the Department of Agriculture. A certificate of the State Inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment. We use every precaution to prevent diseased trees. If, by any oversight of ours, unsatisfactory trees get into the packages, we should be advised promptly and the matter will be corrected.



Early Wheeler Peach Orchard, two years old

Fruit Department

PEACHES

In the South the peach holds first place as a commercial fruit. Its many varieties furnish a long ripening period, extending from May until November, giving a continual supply to local and distant markets, and suited for table, for cooking, canning, drying and preserving. We have tested large numbers of varieties, new and old, and have selected and list here the cream of them all. This list also represents what we have in stock for sale.

Special Varieties

Prices, except Early Wheeler:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00	\$250 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	125 00
2 to 3 feet		2 00	15 00	80 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Togo, earliest of all. Prolific, red, good. Trade-marked by us. May.

Mayflower. Very early, red, prolific, fine.

EARLY WHEELER. This great peach is fully maintaining itself as the finest, most profitable commercial peach of its ripening; really it continues to prove itself by actual returns the most profitable peach in the whole list. Results of this and former years fully justify this statement. Originated about ten years ago by our President, Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick, trade-marked and introduced by Texas Nursery Company. The fruit is large, very distinct, clear cream ground; overspread with crimson, very showy and attractive in market; white, firm, mild, subacid; very fragrant. It has shipping, keeping and table qualities of Old Mixon Cling. The tree is a rank grower and a good bearer, especially from this section north and west. It is a pure cling. Ask for our Early Wheeler circular, giving full particulars, testimonials, etc. Sent on application. 50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$10 for 25, \$15 for 50, \$25 for 100, \$45 for 200, \$60 for 300, \$75 for 400, \$80 for 500, \$90 for 600, above 600 at \$150 per 1,000.

Mikado. Earliest and finest yellow peach. Yellow and red. Commercial and family peach, semi-cling. Trade-marked. May-June.

Arp Beauty. Yellow skin and flesh, red cheek. Commercial and family. Semi-cling. May-June.

Mary Lee. White and red cling; exquisite quality. May-June.

Hobson. Red-cheeked cling; fine quality. June 15-20.

Eureka. Large, round, red cheek. June.

Luton. A handsome yellow cling of excellent flavor, ripening a week earlier than Elberta.

June to July. Originated by J. T. Luton. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

The Texan National. Very large white cling with decided blush. Ripens with Elberta. A handsome and very fine peach of North China type. A decided acquisition. Originated at Whitesboro, Texas, in the yard of First National Bank, through whose courtesy we secured it for propagation.

Chilow or Elberta Cling. A splendid yellow cling. July. Very similar to Elberta, except being a cling and better flavor.

Jellico. A white, oblong cling with blush. Flavor most excellent. Very fine for cooking and canning. August.

Chisolm. A splendid new seedling, originated by W. H. Chisolm, Grayson County, who accords us the courtesy of buds from the original tree for the propagation of our stock blocks. Large yellow freestone, fine flavor and appearance. Just after Alberta. August.

Pond's Late. Large, roundish oblong, yellow; freestone. Flesh yellow; quality best, productive and sure. Introduced by E. W. Kirkpatrick.

Palestine. Very large, round, yellow cling. New. Very fine. August to September.



Sherman, Texas.



Peach Orchard

Standard, or Leading Peaches

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00	\$200 00
4 to 5 feet	35	3 00	25 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet		1 75	10 00	60 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Victor. Red, prolific, good. May.
Sneed. A reliable white cling with blush. May-June.

Japan Dwarf Blood. Dark red, very prolific. May.

Kelly's Surprise. Semi-cling, yellow, fine flavor. June.

Dewey. Very early, yellow, prolific. June.

Greensboro. Large oblong, red cheek, juicy, sub-acid, ripe in June.

Mamie Ross. White, splashed with red. Semi-cling to free when fully ripe. June.

Carman. Large, red cheek, good. June 20-25.

Rogers. Creamy, red cheek, fine early cling. June.

Belle of Georgia. White, red cheek. Free stone. Last of June.

Yellow St. John. Yellow, free, highest quality.

Crawford's Early. An old favorite, yellow, free. June.

Champion. White, red cheek. June-July.

Capt. Ede. Large, yellow, rich, highly flavored, free. June-July.

Lemon Cling. Clear yellow, excellent quality. July.

Engle's Mammoth. Large yellow free-stone. Fine quality.

Gen. Lee. White, seedling. July.

Canner's Choice. White cling, family and market. July.

Bessie Kerr. Fine white cling, prolific, sure. July.

Elberta. Yellow freestone. July 1-20.

Matthew's Beauty. Similar to Elberta. Two weeks later.

Old Mixon Cling. White, red blush, cling. August.

Oriole. Large, yellow and red cling. Aug.

White English. Large white cling. Aug.

Heath Cling. White cling. August.

Mammoth Cling. Large white. Sept.

Late Elberta. A fine late yellow free-stone. September.

Salway. Yellow, freestone, prolific. Sept.

Indian Blood Cling. Dark red, acid, sure and fine. August-September.

Henrietta. An old favorite. Yellow cling. September.

Krummel's October. One of the best October peaches.

Stinson's. Large, white, red cheek, cling. October.

November Heath. A fine late family and commercial white cling peach. Oct.-Nov.

Red Flowering and White Flowering are planted for their profusion of beautiful double, rose-like blooms.

PLUMS

The plum is easily grown, adapts itself to widely varying conditions, and will succeed anywhere that trees will grow. The new Japanese plums, with their fine, large, showy fruit, and the more sturdy natives, are all very popular, but the highest success is being achieved in the new hybrids, the results of crosses between the large Japans and our iron-clad natives. These combine the fine qualities of both these species and are very successful and justly popular. Among these are Six Weeks, Funk's Excelsior, America, Bartlett, Wickson, Milton, Chalco, Reagan and others. The following lists of choice varieties are given about in the order of their ripening.

Special Varieties

Prices of special varieties except as otherwise noted:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet	60	6 00	35 00	\$300 00
3 to 4 feet	50	5 00	30 00	200 00
2 to 3 feet	35	2 50	20 00	150 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Six Weeks. Large, oblong, brilliant red. Flesh pink. Seed small, quality good. Well tested. The finest early market and family plum. Introduced and trade-marked by us. Price for trees of any grade, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen, \$50 per 100.

Excelsior. A hybrid of Kelsey and a native plum. Deep red, suited to the coast country. June.



Six Weeks Plums in Our Orchard

Special Varieties of Plums, continued

Frances. Originated, trade-marked and introduced by us. This is the product of apricot seed, cross-fertilized in the bloom with plum—the leaf, tree and fruit resembling the plum. Large, yellow, handsome. We believe this a fine acquisition to our list of plums. Named for Miss Frances Mayhew, now Mrs. Koehle. June-July.

America. A fine hybrid of Botan and Robinson. Large, globular, yellow changing to red, cling, vigorous, productive. One of Burbank's best productions. July.

Reagan. A remarkable plum. Vigorous, productive, sure, a late bloomer, fruit red, medium in size, and late. Trade-marked and introduced by us. August.

Standard, or Leading Varieties

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Red June (Red Negate). Japan. Large dark red, valuable. June 1-10.

Shiro. Medium, cream, delicious. June 10

Eagle. Native. Medium, round, pink on yellow, sweet, prolific, valuable. June.

Ark. Lombard. Medium, red, prolific. June.

Abundance-Botan. Japan. Large, yellow overspread with purplish red. Sweet. June 15-25.

Milton. A valuable, very productive fine hybrid American Plum. Deep red cling. June-July.

Poole's Pride. Red, very prolific and sure. June-July.

Wild Goose. An old favorite cooking plum. Red cling. June.

Climax. Largest, round, red, very handsome. Good flavor. July.

Pottawotamie. Native, very abundant; red and fine. July 1-15.

Gonzales. Large, red. Prolific. July.

Satsuma. The blood plum, skin and flesh red. Acid. June-July.

Burbank. Japan. Yellow covered with purplish red. Large. Abundant bearer. July.

Wickson. Large, pointed, green with red. Japan. July.

Miner. American, medium, round, red, prolific and sure. August.

Crimson Beauty. Small, red, prolific. August.

Golden Beauty. Medium, yellow, sure and valuable. August.

APRICOTS

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Early May. Very early. Yellow, fine flavor. A Russian seedling introduced by us. May.

Cluster. Of Texas origin, from Russian seed. Fine color and flavor. A sure cropper. May.



Sherman, Texas.



Apricots, continued

Early Golden. Medium size, pale yellow, vigorous and prolific. May-June.

Moorpark. Large, brownish yellow on green, freestone. Rather shy. June.

Toyahvale. This is a remarkable Russian Seedling. Originated by C. W. Giffin at Toyahvale, Texas. Blooms very late, hence sure and very prolific. Medium size, yellow, fine flavor. The original tree stands two feet in diameter of trunk, fifty feet spread of limbs, bearing enormously. Price, any grade, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

Lampasas. Texan, large, round, yellow with red cheek. June.

Royal. European. Large, dull yellow and red. June-July favorite for canning and drying.



Toyahvale Apricot Tree

CHERRIES

The tree and the fruit are universally popular. Section D and southern part of Section A of our fruit-belts are rather far south for extensive cherry growing. Section B and northward. Section C and north part Section A, and the Pacific Slope, are the home of the Cherry. Small plantings of Morellos for family use are permissible south.

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100
Extra Large	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 50	15 00

Dyehouse. Very early and a sure bearer, red.

Early Richmond. Medium, light pink, early. May.

Baldwin. Round red, good flavor. May.

English Morello. Round, dark red, tree dwarfish and productive; very early. May.

Montmorency. Large, light red, successful. June.

New Century. A combination of Morello and Duke types, originated in and succeeding well in Grayson County, Texas. Introduced by us. Fruit medium, light red and of good quality. June.

Governor Wood. Large, sweet, yellow shaded red, heart shaped.

Black Tartarian. Large, sweet, black, juicy and rich.



ALMONDS. (See Nut Fruits)

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

This royal fruit from Japan is deservedly popular. Most beautiful in foliage and fruit, and the most delicious of all fruit. It gains in the estimation of people everywhere when they learn its value. We offer best obtainable varieties, grafted on native stocks.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00

Kuro Kume. Large round, dark red skin and flesh. Delicious when packed away to ripen; productive. October.

Mino. Large, oblong, pointed, bright red skin and flesh. Hardy, productive, should be ripened in boxes. November.

Hyakume. Large, round yellow, flesh red, good keeper. Fine when soft.

Mazelli. Large, round, oblong, ribbed, orange-red, prolific, keeps well.

Yemon. Large flat, tomato-shaped, no astringency. Prolific.

APPLES

The universal domestic fruit. Apples are preëminently the fruit of commerce, more widely and more extensively grown than any other fruit. Many sections of the Southwest are leading in the production of apples. Section B of our division of belts has excelled greatly in the production of apples. It remains for section C to surpass all former records in apple growing in the Pecos, Rio Grande valleys and environs. Many parts of Section A grow apples profitably, especially the Red River Valley and tributaries and the Cross Timbers.

Special Apples

Prices, except otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$o 75	\$7 00	\$35 00	\$300 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00	200 00
3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Tioga. Originated at Tioga, Texas. A remarkable, all-purpose family apple. Continues ripening frequently for two months. The fruit is oblong, large, orange overspread with red, crisp and excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. Price, any grade of tree, \$1 each, \$10 dozen, \$50 for 100, \$300 per 1,000.

Lievländ. The earliest of our good apples. Begins ripening earlier than Yellow Transparent, but continues longer. Beautifully striped, showy, medium size, good keeper.

San Jacinto. Like an enormously large Red June. Vigorous and very productive. Fine keeper.

Murphy. Similar to Yellow Transparent. Superior in size of fruit and vigor and productiveness of tree. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

Becker. Very fine, prolific South Texas Apple, originated in Colorado County. Large, flattish; fine flavor; mellows well. July in Section D.

Dixie. Golden yellow, round, fine flavor, follows Early Harvest. For home or market. Trade-marked and introduced by us.

Lockhart. Originated in Southeast Texas and a very valuable apple for that section.

Bledsoe's Favorite. Texas seedling. Large, greenish, striped, handsome. Table and marked. August-September.

Tull. Large clear yellow, flat, fine appearance and quality. Russian origin. Strong grower and good bearer.

Indiahoma. Originating in Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. Large, oblong, excellent appearance and flavor. Fine market apple. Trade-marked and introduced by us. July.

Smokehouse. A fine successful southwestern apple. Greenish color, fine cooker, tree vigorous and productive. Should be in every orchard. August-October.

Wetsel. Large, round, greenish; flesh yellow, firm, good. Tree erect, vigorous, prolific. Originated on and suited to the blackland district of Texas. August-September.

Terry (or Terry's Winter). From Georgia. Medium, roundish, pale yellow overspread rich red and russet. A profitable keeper for Sections A and D.

Ivanhoe. Light cream, oblong, fine quality. Ripens with Shockley. Originated in Grayson County, Texas.

Standard, or Leading Varieties

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$o 75	\$7 00	\$35 00	\$300 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	30 00	200 00
3 to 4 feet	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, red, striped, tart, good. June.

Yellow Transparent. Beautiful, crisp, fragrant, table and market. June 1.

Early Harvest. Large, round, yellow, juicy, sub-acid. June 1.

Fanny. New, early, medium to large, red, vigorous.

Red June. Medium, red, splendid flavor. June.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, red, tart, good cooker. June.



Red River Apple Tree in bloom



Standard Apples, continued

Cole's Quince. Medium, round, pale yellow. Flesh yellow, tender, subacid. June-July.

Summer Queen. Very large, yellow with red stripes. July.

Summer Pearmain. Large, yellow splashed red, best quality. July.

Gravenstein. Large, red striped, fine flavor. July.

Texas King. Large, oblong, yellow with stripes. Tree vigorous and productive.

Horse. Large, yellow, acid, good cooker. July.

Maiden's Blush. Medium, bright pink, round, valuable. July.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, red stripes fine. August.

Hubbard. Large fine Southern apple. August-September.

Wealthy. Medium, light yellow shaded red. July-August.

Rambo. Medium to large, yellow, marbled red.

Shannon Pippin. Extra large, roundish, green, fine quality. August.

Talman Sweet. Large, round, fine flavor. August.

Lincoln. Medium, flat, green with red blush. Fine cooking and market. August.

Fall and Winter Varieties (Storing and Keeping Apples)

In Section A, many of the Fall and Winter varieties of apples are inclined to drop badly in August and September, owing to the hot dry weather, which frequently comes at that season. To obviate this, the apples should be gathered and stored as soon as they are fully grown and taking on color, while still hard and apparently green; then should be boxed or barreled and placed promptly in cold storage, 32 degrees, at which they will keep perfectly as long as desired. Two or three weeks before marketing, allow the temperature to rise to 36 or 38 degrees, and they will mellow up in fine shape for market or for use. The increased quality and price of the fruit thus stored will far exceed the cost of storage.

The bulletin "Cold Storage of Apples" may be had from the Department at Washington.

Bell Flower. Large, oblong, yellow fine cooking. Aug.-Sept.

Jonathan. Medium to large, oblong, red, white flesh. A standard of excellence. Largely planted in the Southwest. August-September.

Doyle. East Texas origin. Large, striped, excellent, prolific. Aug.-Oct.

Fall Pippin. Large, greenish yellow; fine quality. September 1.

Missouri Pippin. Large round, red striped, flesh yellow, very prolific. September to January.

Ben Davis. Large, round, red striped; flesh white, sub-acid; most popular. Sept.

Ark. Ben Davis. Originated in Arkansas. Dark red and popular.

Gano. Large, roundish oblong, similar to Ben Davis, rich red. Largely planted in the Southwest. September-November.

Paragon. Large, red, good quality. September-January.

Winesap. Large, round, dark red, flesh yellow, rich flavor. September-January.

Stayman's Winesap. A seedling of Winesap and is larger and superior to its parent. September-January.

Kinnard. Tree strong, fruit large, red; one of the best of the Winesap seedlings. October-February.

Waren. Famous in Southeast Texas. Good keeper. Deep red, fine flavor. Seedling of Winesap. September-January.

Mammoth Black Twig. Very large, yellow ground, shaded red. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Winesap seedling; succeeds over a wide range. September-December.



Packed Apples

Arkansas Black. Especially fine in the West. Large, smooth, dark red; flesh yellow crisp, delicious. September-February.

Rutledge. Originated in South Texas. Large, handsome, richly striped. Most valuable. September-December.

Grimes Golden. Medium, yellow with russet dots. Highest flavor. An early and annual bearer.

Texas Red. East Texas origin. Large, striped; valuable keeper.

York Imperial. Medium, white, shaded crimson. One of the best. October-April.

Colorado Orange. Round, yellow, finest flavor. A most popular apple among the great apple orchards of Colorado.

Limburtwig. Large, round, green, yellow and red. October-April.

Shockley. Medium, bright red and yellow. September-February.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium, flat, light yellow, fine quality. Giffin's Pearmain's of Toyah Valley, Texas, are most noted and popular. Our trees are from Giffin stock. October-April.

Storm-Proof. Originated on the Texas Plains and finely suited for that section. Fruit large, resists heat and wind. Good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

Crab apples come into bearing as early as the peach, bearing regularly. Excellent for preserves, jellies and dessert, bringing the highest price in the market. Prices on trees the same as other apple trees.

Florence. Dwarfish. Immensely productive; fruit flat, tender, acid, cream, splashed red. June-July.

Whitney. Vigorous, striped, large, abundant. August.

Transcendent. Most vigorous; productive, waxen yellow, striped red. The best Crab. July-August.

Hyslop. Hardy, productive, fruit in clusters, dark red. Very acid. August.

Apples for the Panhandle and Pecos Valley, the coming apple orchard of the Southwest: Lielvand, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red June, Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Dixie, San Jacinto, Summer Queen, Tioga, Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Bledsoe, Jonathan, Bellflower, Mo. Pippin, Ben Davis, Gano, Paragon, Baldwin, Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Kinnard, M. B. Twig, York Imperial, Ark. Black. Of crabs: Florence, Transcendent, Whitney, Yates. Late apples are the most profitable.

Apples for South Texas, southern part of Section A: Red June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Astrachan, San Jacinto, Summer Queen, Tioga, Lincoln, Becker, Jonathan, Rutledge, Waren; Florence and Transcendent Crabs.

Yates. Prolific; fruit large, striped. August-October.

Red Siberian. Yellow, pink blush; bears young.

Yellow Siberian. Much like above without the red cheek.

General Grant. Large, red, flesh white. Subacid.

Quaker Beauty. Greenish yellow, fine size.

Martha. Large, flat. Transparent; yellow.



Pear Trees in West Texas—C. W. Giffin's Orchard

PEARS

The cultivated Pears, as known in North America, are derived from two distinct sources, the European (*Pyrus communis*) and the Oriental or Chinese or Sand Pear (*Pyrus Sinensis*). Those of the European stock thrive particularly well in the Northeastern United States as far west as the Great Lakes, also on the Pacific slope, and in all the elevated western plateau from California to and east of the Rockies, including the western plains of New Mexico and Texas, denominated Section C. The humidity of the lower southern and interior basins causing blight in the European Pears is against them to some extent, yet no home can afford to miss them entirely. The Duchesse d'Angouleme does remarkably well in the South.

Fifty or sixty years ago, the Chinese Sand Pear was introduced, which attracted little attention until hybridization with the European varieties produced a race of mongrel varieties, some of which have proven wonderfully successful, especially in the South. Among these are Le Conte, Keiffer, Garber, Magnolia, Smith and other hybrids.

The old adage "Who plants Pears, plants for his heirs" is no longer applicable. The new Pears now offered bear quite young, in three to five years. No home or orchard is complete without them, the tree is highly ornamental, and there is no fruit so profitable as a commercial venture. Fruit should be gathered hard, boxed and ripened in cellar or cold room. The Pear thrives best on a sandy loam, underlaid with clay, but adapts itself to widely varying soils and conditions.

Prices, except where noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00	\$300 00
4 to 5 feet	50	5 00	40 00	250 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00	175 00
2 to 3 feet	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

Prices of Early Ely and Magnolia, any grade, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

VARIETIES IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Early Ely. Small, deep yellow in color, of best quality for table and market. June. For many years most successful here in Sherman. Trade-marked and introduced by us. See prices above.

Early Wilder. Medium size, yellow and red. Fine. June.

Alamo. A Texas seedling of Bartlett, but is earlier, smaller, sweeter, mellows readily. June. Suited to Section C.



Pears, continued

Koonce. Medium size, yellow with red cheek. Early market variety. June.

Howell. Large yellow, red cheek, rich and sweet. July.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, dull red and yellow, rich and good, hardy and prolific. July.

Vermont Beauty. Medium, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red. Melting, sprightly, best quality. Equal to Seckel. July in Section A.

LeConte. Large, yellow, smooth. Fruit good when ripened well in the shade. July.

Bartlett. Clear lemon yellow with soft blush. Buttery, juicy and highly flavored. Most popular of all pears, perhaps, for all purposes. European. July to August in Section C. Successful in the El Paso section of the Rio Grande Valley as well as Section B.

MAGNOLIA. Special. Beautiful yellow russet pear, large and showy. Fine for canning, preserving, and, after storage, for eating. Tree vigorous, beautiful glossy leaves. Oriental. July to August.

Hubbard. Same class, similar to Magnolia.

Bufum. Medium, oblong, yellow with red in sun, somewhat russet. Quality medium, upright, strong grower. August.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish brown and red. Flesh rich, fine flavor. August.

Flemish Beauty. Large, egg-shape, yellow, brown and red, juicy, fine flavor. July to August.

Duchesse D'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow, spotted with russet. Flesh white, buttery, with rich, excellent flavor. Tree very vigorous and productive. Standard or dwarf. Succeeds well South. August.

Beurre D'Anjou. Brown with blush, medium, fine for table. August to September in Section A. European.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Tennessee. Almost seedless. A good late pear. August to September.

Kieffer. A hybrid, originated by Peter Kieffer of Pennsylvania, from seed of Chinese Sand Pear, which had been fertilized in bloom by Bartlett. Large, oblong, tapering at both ends, skin golden yellow, often sprinkled with dots and tinted red in sun. Flesh white, rather coarse, juicy with decided quince flavor, poor when first pulled, but good when ripened in storage. Should be gathered and boxed in July to August and placed in cold storage at 32 degrees for two months, when they will readily bring \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. Tree very vigorous, resisting blight, ornamental and immensely productive. Orchards in North Texas have frequently produced \$300 per acre annually. Oriental. August to September in Section A. Garber pears should be interspersed to insure best pollinizing.

Lawrence. Medium to large, golden yellow, melting with rich aromatic flavor. Tree moderate grower, good bearer. September to October in Section A.

DWARF PEARS

These should be planted five or six inches deeper than they grow in nursery rows so as to root above the quince stock, making half-standard trees, insuring endurance and prolificness. Prices the same as standard pears.

Var.: Duchesse, Bartlett, Howell, Koonce.

QUINCES

Hardy, prolific, and regular. Indispensable in culinary arts, much sought for jellies and preserves. Should have rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of stable manure. Thin out dead or interfering branches to let in light. Our improved grafted varieties are superior to the old Angers. Reasonably successful in Section A. Very much at home in sections B and C. The Chinese and Japan Quinces are solely for ornament.

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 50	20 00

Angers. Fruit pear-shaped, dull yellow, firm, dry, but of high flavor. Used largely for stocks upon which to grow pear and other quinces. August to September.

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. Very large, ovate, dull yellow, rich aromatic flavor. Vigorous, prolific. July to August.

Meech (Meech's Prolific). Large, orange-yellow, of great beauty and delightfully fragrant. July to September.

Orange. Medium, rich orange-yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. The most universally grown of the improved or grafted quinces.

POMEGRANATE (*Punica Granatum*)

A large shrub or small tree from Asia, grown both for ornament and fruit. Highly appreciated for its showy habit of leaves and form, rich-colored, red flowers, peculiar, showy fruit, and for the medicinal astringency of its bark. The Pomegranate is half hardy, suited to our sections C and D and the south half of Section A, and on the Pacific coast. May be grown naturally as a shrub, or by taking off the sprouts may be grown a single stem as a tree.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Spanish Ruby. Large, yellow, crimson cheek, purple seeds and flesh, sweet and best of its class.

Sub Acid. Large, highly colored, pulp juicy and acid.

Sweet. Fruit somewhat smaller than the Acid. Pulp sweet.

Jacobson. A true seedling introduced by F. T. Ramsey and valued by him as best of class. "Fruit large, refreshing, superior."

Flowering or Non-Fruiting. Used only for ornament. Flowers very profuse, double, varying in colors, red, yellow, and variegated. Very attractive in foliage and flowers.



Satsuma Orange Grove

Semi-Tropical Texas

(Denominated in this volume as Section D)

The growing of semi-tropic fruits and nuts in Coastwise Texas is assuming proportions undreamed of by the most sanguine. Recent years have shown a wonderful transformation of what we call the Coast Region of Texas. Within the last decade, the great cattle ranches reposed in almost undisputed and undivided possession of all that immense territory lying south of an average line of latitude 30, at the east end 31, and west of Buffalo Bayou, yes we may say of the Sabine River—a country larger than Tennessee.

The discovery of the *Citrus trifoliata* or Hardy Orange, as a superior stock on which to grow citrus fruits, and the rapid developments in Orange and Fig Culture, and the on-rush of immigration and capital from everywhere to the Texas Coast country, have constrained the cattle barons to loosen their grip on, and accept princely fortunes for their lands, making room for sun-kissed, zephyr-fanned fruit-farm homes, for which this great section is so well adapted.

Many unexpected things have come to pass in South Texas these past few years. In no other portion of the United States has the march of progress been so rapid; no new country has ever before responded more richly to the touch of intelligent development, or given such ample returns for the energy and enterprise expended. And this development has only just begun. There is abundant room yet to get in upon the virgin opportunities offered.

CITRUS FRUITS

The growing of Oranges, Pomelos, Kumquats, Bananas, Dates, Cocoanuts and other semi-tropic fruits in South Texas, while comparatively new as a commercial venture has really passed the experimental stage. In many portions of this section are Orange trees ranging from twenty-five to forty years old. The ranchmen, in their palmy days here, planted many orange seeds and orange and other trees which have gone on bearing and today furnish a fair sample of the success of citrus fruits.

Besides, commercial orange groves produce results which are very substantial indeed and which, to the average farmer, sound fabulous, but which are known to be conservatively true. Fortunately for this whole country, such men as Stout, Stockwell, Onderdonk and many others have given actual demonstration of what citrus fruit culture will do when properly handled. Those who do not give proper culture and care must expect to suffer more or less of failure, just as in any other line of business.

We consider the growing of Citrus Fruits in South Texas, with which we have kept in close touch, a fine field for profitable investment and substantial livelihood, with about the same chances for backsets or losses by seasons as in other agricultural or horticultural pursuits.

The Citrus Trifoliata

No one thing has done more for the Citrus Fruit industry of Semi-Tropic Texas than has the *Citrus trifoliata* as a stock upon which to propagate these citrus trees. This Trifoliata is a deciduous orange, that is, it drops its leaves and enjoys a period of dormancy during the winter season, and is hardy as to enduring cold as far north as Washington, D. C., and it seems to have the power or influence to impart its habits of rest and, in a measure, its hardness, to the citrus trees grafted or budded upon it. The *Citrus trifoliata* has some sectional limitations, however, it succeeds admirably in Louisiana, and from the east line of Texas as far west as Falfurrias and Sarita but has shown signs of unadaptation as a stock in the immediate Rio



Citrus Trifoliata, continued

Grande Valley. Our citrus trees are worked on this hardy stock. The *Citrus trifoliata* makes the best hedge, both defensive and ornamental. For hedges, plant eighteen inches apart, keep well cultivated and sheared back heavily. Prices, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$16 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

ORANGES, POMELOS AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$2 00	\$22 00	\$150 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	15 00	100 00
1 to 2 feet.....	1 25	12 00	90 00
6 to 12 inches.....	1 00	10 00	75 00

Satsuma Orange. Medium size, flattened, rind loosely adhering, segments easily separated (the Kid Glove type), deep yellow, of the Mandarin group (*Citrus Nobilis*), flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious, entirely seedless. Ripens September to November. On account of its extreme earliness, good appearance and excellent quality, it brings a high price, and enjoys a brisk demand. The tree is of somewhat smaller growth than other orange trees and is unique in habit. Entirely thornless. It is the most hardy of the edible oranges. May be grown upon *Citrus trifoliata*, or on rough lemon or other orange stocks. Trees often bear in the nursery row.

Dugut Orange (pronounced Du-gaw). Originated and grown in South Texas, where it succeeds well. Of fine quality and almost

as hardy as the Satsuma. Ripens slightly later than Satsuma, very attractive and generally sells well in northern markets.

Pomelo or Grapefruit. Duncan. large size, skin tough and smooth, quality best. Tree strong grower, a regular and prolific bearer. Hangs on the tree well and keeps well.

Kumquat. (*Citrus Japonica*.) The smallest of the citrus fruits. Little golden orange-lets, beautiful in color and delicious in quality.

Lemons. (Commercial Lemons.) Not quite so hardy as Satsuma oranges. Hilling up the trees with earth in the Fall to prevent damage by cold should be practised.

Lemon. Ponderosa. Fruit enormously large, of fine quality skin thin and firm, ships well and brings high prices. Tree dwarfish and bears very young.

FIGS (*Ficus Carica*)

The evolution of Fig Culture in semi-tropic Texas has been as marked as that of the Citrus Fruits. Large commercial fig orchards are much in evidence now, and will be increased as fast as the supply of trees can be obtained. The Magnolia is planted more extensively than any other fig.

The fig is half hardy, luxuriant in growth, the blooms being inside of what we term the fruit. Largely grown commercially in California, where may be seen avenues of giant trees, trunks two feet in diameter and thirty feet spread of branches, yielding thousands of pounds per tree; on eastward in the sheltered portion of Arizona, Old Mexico, New Mexico, and presenting an attractive and profitable resource of south, or coast-wise Texas, Louisiana and Florida, and on the South Atlantic coast.

The attractiveness of this line of production is apparent when we note that Smyrna, in Asia Minor, produces annually 20,000 tons of dried figs, and the United States consumes and pays tariff tax on more dried figs than any other part of the world. We can profitably grow and supply this great demand, if we will. The south half of our Section A also grows figs successfully, and in the northern half of same, we may well grow outdoors, especially in sheltered localities, such varieties as Brown Turkey, Magnolia and Brunswick, which, though killed to the ground in winter, will send up many strong shoots and produce fruit on the new wood. In the coast sections, plant on good land, 20 feet apart each way, and prune as other fruit trees to 10



Magnolia Figs

or 12 feet each way. They may be trained to single stem or allowed to send up many sprouts, all dead or decaying wood to be taken away and burned. Every home should grow and enjoy the delicious and healthful luxury of figs with sugar and cream, fig preserves, fig pickles, figs canned, etc.



Prices of Figs:

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 feet	50	5 00	35 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 50	30 00
1 to 2 feet	25	2 50	20 00

Adriatic. Medium, roundish, yellow, pulp reddish.

Brunswick. Large, irregular, light violet, quality excellent. Very reliable and prolific. Not only suited to the coast section, but even further north, will send up new shoots each spring and bear fruit on the new wood.

Brown Turkey. Medium, violet brown, sweet and good. This also has the habit of bearing on the new shoots, even in the nursery row, and is suited to Section A as well as further south.

Celestial. Small, pale violet, sweet and good. Largely planted in South Texas.

Capri. The wild fig of Asia, is not edible; but serves as a home for the little wasp *Blastophagus*, an insect that is necessary to be supplied for the fertilization of the true Smyrna Figs, which see.

Lemon. A fine, yellow fig, from Alvin Texas section.

Magnolia. Large, pale violet, usually pyriform, but irregular, some specimens even flattened. Flavor excellent, bears on one-year stems. Largely grown in our Section D in tree form in commercial orchards.

Smyrna. There are a number of varieties of the Smyrna Figs. The chief one, the Calimyrna, is large to very large, lemon-yel-

low, pulp reddish amber, with a richness and meatiness unsurpassed in any other fig. The principal drying fig in the Smyrna Fig district of Asia, and is being largely introduced into California and other American Fig sections. The Smyrnas will not mature their fruit without fertilization by the fig wasp, *Blastophagus*, which must be supplied by growing in the fig orchard the Capri-fig, one Capri tree to 25 Smyrnas being necessary. Those of our immediate coast country and the Brownsville section would do well to plant them. At this time, we can only supply the Smyrnas and the Capris direct from California. Prices, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$50 per 100.

The fascinating, as well as valuable, book "The Smyrna Fig at Home and Abroad" can be had of us at the publisher's price, 50 cts.

Nut Fruits also are adapted to Semi-Tropic Texas. Those especially interested and desiring to make developments in Semi-Tropic Texas should have our special bulletin, "Dollars in Nuts." Mailed on request free of charge.

The Christmas Strawberry, and covering the months of February and March, is proving very profitable. Also the black and Dewberry are perfectly at home in the Coast country.

NUT FRUITS

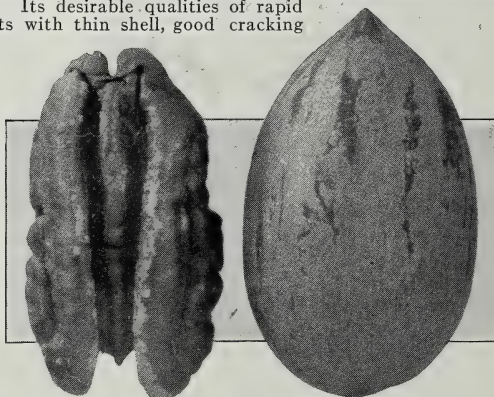
The Southern and Southwestern States furnish perfect adaptations for various Nut Fruits, chief of which are the Pecan, the Hickory, the Walnut and the Almond. Those especially interested in the planting and culture of nut trees, either for domestic or commercial uses, should have the benefit of "Dollars in Nuts," our especially prepared bulletin on this subject, which will be mailed free to all such on request.

PECANS (*Hicoria Pecan*)

There are ten or more species of the Hickory, the Pecan being the most important of them all from a horticultural standpoint. Its desirable qualities of rapid growth, great productiveness of nuts with thin shell, good cracking and separating qualities, full kernel and delicate flavor, easily place it in the first rank in domestic and commercial importance among our native, as well as cultivated nuts. The Pecan is indigenous throughout most of the valley of the Mississippi and its larger tributaries, largely in bottom, alluvial lands, as well as on the uplands. Texas produces more than half of all the world's production of Pecans.

Budding and Grafting the Pecan marks a new era in Pecan growing for domestic use and for commercial planting. The finer varieties, which possess the higher types, are sought out, and these desirable traits are perpetuated perfectly.

The Higher Types of the Pecan are of fruit, good size, fullness,



Type of Modern Pecan



Sherman, Texas.



and quality of meats, thinness of shell, easy separation; of tree, vigor of growth, prolificness in bearing, precocity, or young bearing, and ease of propagation. These points once secured are perpetuated by budding or grafting scions from the desirable trees on native seedling trees. We advise planting the budded or grafted trees.

Our Select Seedling Trees, grown from selected, thin-shelled nuts, are far superior for planting to the ordinary seedling, and make fine trees, with nuts liable to vary as to quality, owing to the natural course of things, but with increased chances for high quality. These are very worthy of planting for shade and for nuts.

Prices of Budded and Grafted Pecans:

	Each	Doz.	27 or 1 acre	100	1,000
4 to 5 feet	\$1 75	\$20 00	\$42 50	\$150 00	\$1250 00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	17 00	37 50	125 00	1200 00
2 to 3 feet	1 25	14 00	30 00	100 00	900 00
1 to 2 feet	1 10	12 00	25 00	90 00	750 00

Prices of Selected Seedling Pecan Trees:

4 to 5 feet	75	7 50	15 00	50 00	400 00
3 to 4 feet	50	5 00	10 00	35 00	300 00
2 to 3 feet	40	4 00	8 50	30 00	200 00
1 to 2 feet	30	3 00	6 00	18 00	125 00

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS

Stuart. Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, of Ocean Springs, Mississippi. A standard among high-class pecans for commercial orchards. Nut large, desirable in shape and of fine appearance, meaty, thin-shelled, well-flavored. Succeeds well under Southwestern conditions.

Frotscher. Originated in Louisiana. Nuts cylindrical, slightly tapering; shell thin, parting easily from kernel; of delicate flavor and fine quality. Tree thrifty and productive. One of the best.

Hollis. Originated in Texas. Nuts medium,

large, oblong, blunt, dull yellowish brown; shell medium, full-meated with fine separation.

Schley. Large, long, pointed; shell thin, meats plump, full, separating easily.

Van Deman. Large, oblong; shell moderately thin, cracks and separates well; meats plump, full and of good quality.

Pabst. Moderately large, cylindrical; soft, thin shell, parting well from the meat; percentage of meat very large, bright color, excellent quality.

Russell. Vigorous and productive; nut large, oval, pointed; shell thin, kernel plump and full, of superior quality.

We also have other good grafted varieties, such as James, Texas Prolific (Texan), San Saba (Texan), Money-maker, Wolford and others.

English Walnuts

(*Juglans Regia*)

The Nut which has made California famous. We furnish these in seedlings, such as are usually planted in California, and also those grafted on native Black Walnut, which makes them better adapted to Southwest and West Texas, and Mexico. (See "Dollars in Nuts.")

Prices of grafted English and French Walnuts:

4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each, \$27.50 per doz., \$225 per 100.
3 to 4 feet, \$2 each, \$22.50 per doz., \$175 per 100.
2 to 3 ft., \$1.75 each, \$19.50 per doz., \$150 per 100.

Prices of Seedling trees from selected seeds of Franquette or French, Ford's, Santa Barbara and others:

4 to 5 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100.
3 to 4 feet, 75c. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100, \$450 per 1,000.
2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100, \$300 per 1,000.



Native Pecan Tree adjoining our grounds

Three feet diameter of trunk, 75 feet high, 60 feet spread, probably 100 years old, bearing bushels of nuts.

Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)

Our native Black Walnut.

Prices of Seedling Trees:	Each	Doz.	100
5 to 7 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	\$50 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	4 00	25 00

Benge Walnut

(*Juglans nigra*, Improved)

A superior type of Black Walnut. Nuts very large and fine quality. Tree very vigorous.

	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	60 00

Japan Walnut (*Juglans Sieboldiana*)

Fine as a nut, shade, and ornamental tree.

Prices of seedling trees:	Each	Doz.	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	60	6 00	40 00

Filberts (*Corylus Americana*)

This is closely allied to the Hazelnut in origin, habit and uses. Prices: 1 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Top Working Native Pecans or Hickories with improved pecans cost from \$2.50 to \$5 per tree, owing to numbers, size and location.

Almond (*Prunus Amygdalus*)

The sweet or thin-shell almond of commerce, largely grown in California and throughout the Pacific slope, also further eastward in Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas. We grow Princess, Sultana, Languedoc and IXL.

Prices of Budded Almond trees:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
5 to 6 feet...	\$0 75	\$7 50	\$50 00	
4 to 5 feet...	50	5 00	30 00	\$250 00
3 to 4 feet...	35	3 50	25 00	200 00

Spanish, or Italian Chestnut

(*Castanea Visca*)

The Spanish Chestnut thrives well in the Southwest, enduring our warm climate, the rich, rank foliage and the nuts making its cultivation desirable and profitable, both for ornament and nut bearing. We also offer the American.

Prices of Seedling American Sweet Trees:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 50	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	

Prices of Seedling Spanish or Italian Trees:

3 to 4 feet.....	75	7 50	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	5 00	30 00

Hazel Nuts, Witch Hazel

(*Hamamelis Virginiana*)

Native, largely from Canada to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas. Esteemed both for its flowers and nuts. Prices: 1 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS



The Queen Blackberry

Blackberries and Dewberries

Nothing is surer, more abundant, healthier for use or more profitable for market than these. They thrive throughout the widest range of conditions. Rich land and good culture are essential.

VARIETIES LISTED IN ORDER OF RIPENING

Prices, except where otherwise noted: \$1 for 25, \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000

The Queen. A native of the black land of North Texas. The largest and most abundant early berry we have found. Large as Robinson, free from core or from imperfect berries, with fine flavor. A strong and upright grower after first year. Succeeds well in the black, waxy prairies as well as in the sandy loam lands. Trade-marked and introduced by us. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Austin Dewberry. Very large, acid, vigorous, prolific.

Early Harvest. Firm, sweet, hardy, prolific, popular.

McDonald. Special. Large, vigorous, excellent, prolific, cross between dewberry and blackberry; very early and valuable. \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.



Sherman, Texas.



Blackberries and Dewberries, continued

Rogers Dewberry. Large, black, vigorous prolific. \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Robinson. Large, delicious, prolific, from West Texas. Very valuable. \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Hopkins. Fine, upright grower, abundant bearer, fruit, large, firm, unexcelled in flavor; a fine all-purpose blackberry. \$1.50 for 25, \$5 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Mulberries

Trees highly valued for shade, and the fruit for hogs, chickens, etc.

Prices:	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 10 feet	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 feet	40	4 00	25 00
4 to 6 feet	35	3 00	20 00

Hicks' Everbearing. Large, black, sweet, very prolific; in fruit several months. Ripe in June, July and August.

Downing. Large, rich, sub-acid, valuable. June and July.

English. Large, black, excellent flavor, hardy, prolific, very early.

Strawberries

\$1 for 25, \$2 per 100, \$8 per 1,000

Crescent. Large, red, excellent. Pistillate.

Michel. Large, round, red, good, hardy, vigorous and early. Staminate.

Lady Thompson. Large, good color, uniform, hardy, valuable. Staminate.

Excelsior. Hardy, vigorous, valuable. Staminate or perfect flowered.

Currants

Small, black and red, hardy, prolific, good. 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.



Strawberries

Raspberries

\$2 for 25, \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000

Kansas. Large, black, hardy, prolific. One of the best.

Mammoth Cluster. Large, black, hardy, productive.

Gregg. Large, black, vigorous, productive.

Cardinal. Extra large and fine.

Gooseberries

25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100

Houghton. Round, red, sweet; one of the best.

Downing. Pale green, handsome, good quality.

GRAPES

We give special attention to grape-growing. We grow our grapes largely from our own vineyards. Our plants are grown on fresh, rich land, producing strong vines, with a fine root system. They will please you. Grape-growing may be made very profitable. From latitude 97 1/2 eastward in the Southwest, grapes should be sprayed heavily with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent blackrot and mildew, and to insure the finest quality of fruit. West of this, the atmosphere being dryer and free from fungous diseases, spraying is not so imperative, yet it will be beneficial enough to pay for the spraying. All grapes should either have a trellis for the vines or should be pruned to the standard system. The latter is used especially for the



Fort Stockton Vineyard



Grapes, continued

Vinifera Grapes. Grapes should be heavily pruned in January or February. See Fuller's Grape Culture, listed elsewhere herein, for fullest information.

(In the following descriptions "X" means crossed or hybridized with.)

Prices, General List:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 year old	\$o 25	\$3 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
1 year old	20	2 00	10 00	90 00

General Varieties

Agawam. (Rogers' Hybrid. Labrusca X Vinifera.) Large, amber-colored, cluster medium.

Black Spanish. Small, black, heavy bunch.

Brighton (Labrusca X Vinifera.) Large, red, fine table, market and wine grape.

Campbell's Early. A week earlier than Concord and superior to it. Black.

Champion. Large, black, early.

Concord. Large, black, medium early.

Catawba. Red, table and wine.

Cynthiana. Black, wine.

Dracut Amber. An old favorite.

Delaware. Small, red, delicious.

Elvira. Small, compact, white, good.

Early Ohio. Black, profitable.

Green Mountain. White, prolific.

Goethe. Greenish pink; fine table.

Hartford. Black.

Herbemont. Purplish black, vigorous, fine.

Ives Seedling. Medium black, sure.

Jefferson. Large, red, good table.

Lindley. Large, red, fine quality.

Martha. Large, white, good.

Moore's Early. Black, very early, valuable.

Moore's Diamond. Finest white.

Niagara. Large, white, table and market.

Salem. Large, red, medium cluster.

Vergennes. Medium, red, quality good.

Worden. Large, black, earlier and better than Concord.

Wyoming. Large, red, good.

Prices:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 year	\$o 50	\$5 00	\$25 00	\$150 00
1 year	35	3 00	20 00	125 00

Special Varieties

Most of these are Munson's hybrids, combining the best characteristics of our natives for hardiness, with the fine quality of our best standard sorts, making the best all-round type of grapes.

America (Post Oak Hybrid.) Medium, black, a good wine and table grape; free from rot; vine vigorous and productive; adapted to a wide range; excellent as a resistant stock for Vinifera varieties.

Brilliant. (Lindley X Delaware.) Clusters large, cylindrical; berries large, light pink to dark red; pulp meaty, tender, melting, delicious; equal to or better than Delaware for table use.

Bell. (Elvira X Delaware.) Vigorous, healthy, hardy, sure and prolific, medium, greenish yellow; nearly free from black rot; sweet and agreeable. Suited to Texas and northward.

Big Extra. Largest bunch, black, fine quality. Post Oak Hybrid.

Carman. (Post Oak No. 1 X Triumph.) Cluster large to very large, shouldered or branched, berries medium black, of pure rich quality; never cracks; vine very vigorous and healthy; ripens about three weeks after Concord, mid-season. Fine arbor.

Captain. (America X R. W. Munson.) This is a blending of Post Oak and the improved varieties by a number of crosses with fine results. Cluster very large, long, cylindrical, berry large, black with white bloom, quality good. Should be planted near other grapes for perfect pollenizing.

Champanel. (V. Champini X Worden.) Large black, with white bloom: juicy, sprightly, rather acid until well ripened; ripe with Concord. A very strong grower, good drought resister, and while it succeeds on any soil, is especially adapted to the black, waxy land.

Fern. (Post Oak No. 1 X Catawba.) Medium to large, dark purplish red; firm, sprightly, with a very agreeable Catawba

flavor when fully ripe. Free from black rot, ripens late in August to September. Growth very strong. Resists drought.

Gold Coin. (Norton X Martha.) Medium-size cluster; berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe; never cracks and rarely attacked by black rot. Juicy and exceedingly sweet. A medium grower and a very prolific bearer. Succeeds well in most parts of the South. Midseason. Table and market.

Herman Jaeger. Post Oak hybrid, black, successful.

Laussel. (Post Oak—Gold Coin.) Medium size, purplish black, quality good. Table or wine. Very late. Adapted south.

Manito. (America X Brilliant.) Early prolific, black.

Marguerite. (Post Oak X Herbemont.) A strong grower, resists mildew, endures southwestern climate well, medium, purple, fine quality, fine southern arbor grape.

Muscadine. We furnish these to be planted near the various Scuppernongs for their pollination; one vine to six or eight Scuppernongs should be used.

Presley. Early, one of Mr. Munson's productions. Should be in every vineyard.

Rommel. (Elvira X Triumph.) Medium to large, greenish, translucent white, of most excellent flavor; vigorous and productive.

R. W. Munson. (Big Berry Post Oak X Triumph.) Medium to large bunch and berry, black, never cracks; pulp tender and quality good; ripe just before Concord. Should be planted near Concord or Brilliant.

Scuppernong. (*Vitis Vulpina*.) A well-known southern grape of the Muscadine family; large, brownish yellow, of fine quality. Must have the male Muscadine planted near for good results.



The California Grape-Belt of Texas and the Vinifera Grapes

Drawing a parallel with the south line of New Mexico, extended on to Sweetwater, Texas, all that section of country south of this line in Texas and over into Old Mexico is an immense domain where the Vinifera or California grapes are a magnificent success. Plantings during the past fifteen years in the plains country and in the Valleys of the Pecos, the Rio Grande, and other sections in this belt, are actually rivaling the Fresno vineyards of California, or even the "vine-clad hills of France," where these grapes form the principal agricultural product, both in the fresh state, in wine-making and dried as raisins. In all this vast section, black rot and mildew of the fruit, and philoxera, or root-louse, which in other sections are destructive to the fruit and the vines, are unknown.

Actual demonstrations have revealed the fact that the climate of this section is especially adapted to growing, maturing and the drying of the grape. The rich soils of the plains and of the numerous valleys in all this magnificent domain impart a vigor and healthfulness to the vine witnessed only in the rich valleys of California. It is not uncommon to see bunches of grapes, perfect in every respect, weighing two to five pounds, with one hundred pounds to the single vine. The time is not distant when, if these wonderful possibilities are made known, vast vineyards and wineries, such as today are making Fresno, California, famous, will attract the capital and the skill of the viticulturist to this section.

Together with these splendid results here, there are two other things to be considered, viz: the cheapness of the land, ten to one hundred dollars per acre, as against two hundred to one thousand dollars per acre in California; and second, that we are two thousand miles nearer the market, which means a great saving of freight, time and icing. These golden opportunities cannot long remain undeveloped. Signal instances of fine vineyards may be found at Midland, Barstow, El Paso and many other points.

50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100, \$125 per 1,000. Special prices on large plantings



A two-year old Black Hamburg Vine, Balmorhea, Texas

Cornichon (Pronounced Cornishon. Synonym Red Cornichon.) Bunches long and loose; berries olive-shaped, black covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor. A very desirable variety for marketing. Ripens late.

Chasselas, Golden. Bunch and berry medium, amber color, sweet and agreeable. Latter part of July.

Emperor. A strong grower and heavy bearer, bunch long, compound, loose, shouldered, berry large, oblong, deep rose color with light bloom. Its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color make it a good market variety. September.

Flame Tokay. Bunches large, rather compact, berries large, pale red with bloom; pulp firm, sweet, good. A standard variety commanding good price in market. September.

Grenache. An immense grower and very heavy producer, makes a fine claret wine and is in good demand.

Hamburg, Black. Bunch and berry very large, round, dark red, becoming black when fully ripe, flesh firm, juicy and sweet. Ripens large and keeps well. A good shipper. An idea of the way this variety bears may be had from the above illustration, showing a two-year old vine at Balmorhea, Texas,

Hamburg, Golden. Large, loose, shouldered, berry large, oval, somewhat flattened, greenish yellow, melting, juicy and rich. September.

Malaga. A strong grower and immense producer, bunches very large, berries oval, yellowish green, quality good. May be dried as a raisin grape.

Muscat of Alexandria (Gordo Blanco). Bunches long, loose, berry oval to round, yellowish green. Planted extensively for raisins. August.

Mission or El Paso. Grown largely in West Texas as far east as Cisco. Bunches large, berries medium, purplish, sweet, makes a fine claret wine. August to September.

Palomino, Golden. Vigorous, prolific, bunches large and shouldered, berry large, round, greenish white. A magnificent grape. Sherry or whitewine.

Sultana Seedless. (Thompson's Seedless.) An immense bearer, bunches long and compact, berries small, amber. Of excellent quality. Makes fine seedless raisins.

Thompson's Seedless. A rapid grower and an enormous bearer. Bunches very large, berries greenish yellow, firm, oval, seedless. Considered by many as superior to Sultana. A fine raisin and shipping grape.



Ornamental Department

The demand for ornamental nursery stock is largely on the increase. To meet these demands, the Texas Nursery Company has found it necessary to increase largely its plantings of shade trees, evergreens, blooming shrubs, roses, vines, hedge plants, foliage plants for massing and edging, bedding plants, and all the requisites for giving nice residence effects, park and cemetery plants, and street and road work, until we now have the largest stock of ornamentals in the Southwest.

Our Landscape Department

It is just as important to have a proper landscape plan in laying out and planting a piece of property as it is to have a house architect draw the house plan. We are prepared to take up and figure on plantings of every class that may come up, in any part of the country, furnishing estimates for laying out, grading, road-making and planting, and we invite interested parties to lay before us their needs.

SHADE TREES

"There is fine patience and broad charity in the man who plants a tree;

No single action better typifies the purpose of our living.

He who plants a tree plants shade, rest, hope, love, peace for troubled ones who will come his way when he is gone.

There is nothing in which God asks so little of us and gives so much, as in the planting of a tree."

Our blocks of shade trees are well grown and unsurpassed in the Southwest.

Prices, General List, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra large, 3 to 4 inches diameter.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	\$200 00	
Extra large, 2½ to 3 inches diameter.....	2 50	25 00	175 00	
Extra large, 2 to 2½ inches diameter.....	2 00	20 00	150 00	
Extra large, 1¾ to 2 inches diameter.....	1 50	15 00	125 00	
12 to 15 feet high, 1½ to 1¾ inches diameter.....	1 25	12 00	100 00	
10 to 12 feet high.....	1 00	10 00	75 00	\$500 00
8 to 10 feet high.....	75	8 00	50 00	350 00
6 to 8 feet high.....	50	5 00	40 00	250 00
4 to 6 feet high.....	35	2 50	20 00	150 00
3 to 4 feet high.....	20	2 00	15 00	100 00

Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*). One of our best native trees. Leaves dark green and effective throughout our long summers. Native throughout America. One hundred feet or more.

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*). A large, rapid-growing native tree of spreading habit of the Maple family. Seventy feet.



General List of Shade Trees, continued

Bois D'Arc (*Toxylon Pomiferum*). The rugged endurance of the tree and the persistence of the glossy green foliage throughout the long summers until frost, make the Bois D'Arc a very desirable tree; the male, or non-bearing variety, is especially desirable.

Catalpa speciosa. Broad, deep green foliage, and large fragrant trumpet flowers in immense clusters in Spring. The Catalpa is native in most parts of the South. Valued for its durable timber and for ornamental purposes. *C. speciosa* is the best of the many varieties. Sixty to one hundred feet.

Cottonwood. (*Populus deltoides*; *Canadensis*.) One of the best of the Poplars. Large, spreading, luxuriant, aspen-like, cheery. To be used sparingly in background effects. Partial to low lands, but largely succeeding on uplands.

Cottonwood, Western or Mountain (which we call *Populus Rio Grande* for want of a more appropriate classification). Of a willowy growth, leaves small, native to the Rio Grande and other valleys of the Southwest and well suited to our Section C.

Deciduous Cypress. (*Taxodium distichum*.) A pyramidal-shaped tree of very striking appearance, its light green feathery

foliage contrasting well with its cinnamon brown bark. Good in groups or as specimens. Has the appearance of an evergreen, but drops its leaves in winter. Fifty to 150 feet.

Elm, American White. Tall, wide spreading, native broad-leaved, white, or American Elm.

Elm, Scotch or Wych. Round topped head, peculiar branches, broad leaves.

Elm, English. Leaves broad, a striking tree.

Hackberry. Perhaps the healthiest, most vigorous, most durable of our native trees.

Linden or Basswood. Rapid grower, luxuriant foliage, flowers in spring.

Locust, Black. Popular as shade and street trees, windbreaks and timber belts. White flowers in Spring.

Ligustrum Japonicum. See Broad-leaved Evergreens.

Maple, Silver or Soft. Rapid growth. Beautiful tree. Succeeds well anywhere.

Mulberry, Russian. Hardy and vigorous. Largely used for timber plantings.

Mulberry, Non-fruiting. White or Paper Mulberry, *Morus multicaulis* and Male Russian. Last named 30 per cent higher in price than other shades.

(See Everbearing Mulberries in Fruit Department.)

Mimosa. Our variety is a small tree, spreading habit, orange blooms in Spring, and beautiful foliage.

Pecans. (See Nut Trees.)

Poplar, Bolleana. Tall, pyramidal shape; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath.

Poplar, Balm of Gilead. Broad, heart-shaped leaves, green above, white beneath.

Poplar, Carolina. Upright, uniform head, rapid growing. Free from cottony blooms.

Poplar, Lombardy. Becomes more striking and beautiful as the tree grows older.

Poplar, Silver. Spreading habit, leaves light green above, white beneath. Sprouts profusely.

Poplar, Yellow or Tulip. Light green foliage, yellow flowers in Spring.

Red Bud or Judas Tree. Red flowers in Spring before leaves appear.

Sycamore. One of the stateliest, tallest and most massive and best trees of America.

Sycamore, Oriental. The Sycamore famous for centuries in European countries. Imported to America.

Texas Umbrella. Thought to be a distinct species from the Common tree China. Prices: 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 6 to 8 feet, \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Pin Oak (see page 22)

WALNUTS. (See Nut Trees)



Catalpa Bungeii in our grounds

Special Shade Trees

Price, unless noted:	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 15 feet.....	\$2 00	\$20 00	\$150 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	15 00	125 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	12 00	100 00

Catalpa Bungeii. A Chinese variety. Dense, umbrella-like head. Prices, 7 to 8 feet, \$1 each; 6 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cts. each; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each.

Golden Rain Tree. Leaves large, immense panicles of yellow flowers in June. Trees 3 to 8 feet high.

Japan Varnish or Chinese Parasol Tree Green bark; broad deep green leaves, large clusters of yellow flowers.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaf. Branches partly drooping; leaves deeply divided.

Oak. Oaks require care in transplanting.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
4 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00	40 00

Our nursery-grown trees have a fine system of roots and transplant successfully. We have a good stock, 3 to 8 feet high, rather heavy.

Pin Oak. Attaining eighty to one hundred feet, very symmetrical, leaves bright green above, lighter underneath. Semi-evergreen.

Willow Oak. Conical, round-topped head; leaves glossy green.

Texas Red Oak. Beautiful dark green foliage, turning brilliant red in Fall.

Live Oak. (See Evergreens, Broad-leaved.)

Paulownia imperialis. Broad leaves; lavender flowers in spring.

Special Weeping Shade Trees

Same prices as other special Shade Trees, unless otherwise specified

Elm, Weeping. Pendent or weeping habit. Foliage luxuriant. Grafted on high-topped Scotch Elms. Medium trees, 6 to 8 feet, \$2 each; 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each.

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping Russian. Introduced by John C. Teas, of Missouri, in 1883. Wonderful pendent habit. Must be grafted on high-top Russian Mulberry stems, makes a most pleasing effect on the lawn,

well adapted to the Southwest. Trees 6 to 7 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each, \$6 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Weeping Willow, Babylonian. Leaves and bark beautiful green.

Weeping Willow, Thurlow's. Very much like the Babylonian. Leaves narrower, well suited to the South, of pleasing effect.

Shade Tree Seedlings

Timber belts are coming more and more to be recognized as one of the best investments which can be made on our prairie farms. The protection offered as a windbreak and shelter alone is worth the cost, besides the fence posts, timber, firewood, etc., afforded. Plant in rows 8 feet apart by 3 to 4 feet apart in the row and cultivate for three years. Black locust, Catalpa and Bois D'Arc are used most.

	1,000 lots per 1,000	5 to 10,000 per 1,000	10,000 and over, per 1,000
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches	\$10 00	\$7 50	\$6 00
Bois d'Arc. 12 to 18 inches	10 00	7 50	5 00
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches	10 00	7 50	6 00
Maple, Box Elder and Ash	10 00	8 00	7 00
Sycamore and Umbrella China	12 00	10 00	8 00
Russian Mulberry	10 00	7 50	6 00



DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

We have a large stock of these shrubs, which are largely in demand for massing or grouping effects in landscapes, parks or other ornamental planting, and also as single specimens.

Prices, except otherwise noted: No. 1, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100; No. 2, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100

Althæa or **Rose of Sharon**. Large assortment; many shades of color and types of form and habit, both single and double. Below we give description of a few of the named sorts.

Althæa, Banner. Semi-double, striped pink and white.

Althæa Rubra. Double, bright red.

Althæa, White. Both single and double varieties.

Althæa Meehani. Leaves and flowers variegated. Wine-colored flowers. Prices 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., \$40 per 100.

Acacia, Rose. Entire plant almost covered with brown spines or hairs; bright pink flowers. Grown as a shrub at the usual price of shrubs. We also have a variety of Acacia with yellow flowers.

Almond, Flowering. Small shrub, small double flowers in spring before leaves appear. Pink and white.

Barberry, Thunberg's. Dwarf. Green foliage changing to coppery red in Autumn.

Barberry, Purple-leaved. Violet-purple foliage and fruit.

Cydonia or **Japan Quince**. Bright red flowers before leaves appear in spring.

Calycanthus. Sweet-scented foliage, purplish flowers in spring.

Crape Myrtle. Blooms throughout the summer. We have the crimson, or bright red, light pink, purple and white. Price of the White Crape Myrtle, 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Cinquefoil. Dwarf. Bright yellow flower. Blooms from midsummer till frost.

Chaste or **Sage Tree**. Peculiar sage-like foliage with lilac flowers in terminal spikes, very fragrant.

Deutzia gracilis. Dwarfish, flowers pure white, bell shape. Blooms early in April.

Deutzia crenata rosea. Pink flowers.

Elder. Native American Elder. White flowers and black berries. *S. Rubens* has red berries. These together with Golden Elder make fine shrubby effects.

Elder, Golden. The yellowish green tints of foliage, the white flowers and the fruits are very pleasing.

Elæagnus Longipes. A shrub which bears fruit, both edible and ornamental.

Flowering Willow. A tall-growing shrub a native of Southwest Texas. The flowers are a large, corolla-like tube, divided in five lobes, edges crimped, varied lavender hue. Leaves resembling a willow.

Flowering Willow, White. Also have the Flowering Willow with pure white flowers. There is also a variety with yellow flowers. Price 75 cts. each.

Hardy Orange. Green bark, thick rugged thorns; white fragrant orange blossoms in spring; yellow fruit in late summer or fall. Extremely hardy. Used largely for hedges and for stocks upon which to grow Satsuma Sweet Oranges. (See hedge plants.)

Hibiscus, Mallows. (See Perennial Garden.)

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Immense panicles of pure white flowers in July, lasting for several weeks.

Hydrangea arborescens, or **Hills of Snow**. Immense panicles of pure white flowers; blooms continuously from June to August. Should be planted in partial shade.

Indigo Shrub. Nice attractive foliage and habit of growth, covered with pinkish pea-like blossoms; fine for massing. Well suited to the Southwest

Iris. (See Bulbs.)

Kerria Japonica, or **Japanese Rose**. Low spreading shrubs, profusion of yellow flowers in April.

Lilac. Well known and popular. Purple flowers, exquisite fragrance.

Lilac Persian. Improved Lilac, flowers in early Spring, light purple, very fragrant.

Lilac, White. This is a variety of Persian. White flowers.

Lilac, Pink. Pink flowers, novel and rare.

Peach, Pink Flowering. This may be termed a peach tree full of double pink roses. No fruit.

Peach, White Flowering. Similar to above except white flowers.

Peach, Chrysanthemum Flowering. Flowers of a peculiar chrysanthemum appearance.

Prunus Pissardi. Small plum tree, fruit and new growth very distinct purple.

Poinciana Gilliesii, or **Bird of Paradise**. A beautiful native shrub with neat foliage and orange-colored blossoms; finely adapted to the Southwest.

Philadelphus coronarius or **Mock Orange**. Upright shrub, white flowers in May and June.

Pomegranate, Flowering. Glossy green leaves, crimson double flowers in June. (See Fruiting Pomegranate elsewhere.)

Privet. (See Hedge Plants.)

Purple Fringe or **Smoke Tree**. Masses of delicate grayish bloom during summer. (See White Fringe also.)

Pæonia. (See bulbs.)

Rhus aromatica. Spreading native shrub, with cluster trifoliate leafage; leaves aromatic; small yellow flowers before the leaves appear followed by berries of a dull red color. Well suited for massing under shade on and poor rocky ground.

Snowball. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April; an old favorite.

Snowball, Japanese. A better bloomer and continues longer than Common Snowball. Price 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Snowberry, Red. Graceful native shrub with slender drooping branches; white flowers in Spring followed by a profusion of red berries in Fall. Very hardy and drought-enduring.

Snowberry, White. Similar to red, but berries white.



Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, con.

Spanish Broom. Unique green-stemmed shrub of upright habit. Yellow flowers in April and May.

Spiræa. This is a large class of plants of shrubby habit which produce a profusion of flowers in white and pink. Some bloom in Spring, others from June till frost. We have in stock the following:

Spiræa, Anthony Waterer. A new dwarf Spiræa, variegated foliage. Flowers dark crimson; from May till frost.

Spiræa Billardii. Flowers continuously; deep pink.

Spiræa callosa alba. Flowers white from April more or less throughout the summer. Very dwarfish.

Spiræa fontenaysii alba. Resembles Billardi, but flowers are white.

Spiræa prunifolia. Early blooming, small pure white double flowers.

Spiræa Reevesii or **Bridal Wreath.** Large clusters double white flowers in March.

Spiræa Thunbergii. Dwarf. White flowers in Feb. and March.

Spiræa Van Houttei. A strong shrub, covered with clusters of white flowers.

Spiræa grandiflora or **Pearl Bush.** Large pure white flowers in March.

Tamarisk, New. A beautiful shrubby tree, attaining 10 to 20 feet, feathery pea-green foliage. Light pink flowers through the summer.

Weigela rosea. Long spikes of pink flowers, very hardy.

Weigela, Variegated. Leaves variegated green and yellow. Flowers profuse.



Spiræa Van Houttei

White Fringe. White fragrant fringe-like flowers in April and May.

N. B. For a further enumeration of Shrubs, see Broad-leaved Evergreens, also Hedge Plants.

CLIMBING VINES

These constitute Nature's own living drapery, indispensable to "set off" the various objects of a well-appointed place. They are very graceful and effective.

Prices, except as otherwise noted: Well-rooted vines, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100

Boston Ivy or **Japan Ivy.** Glossy green foliage, turning orange and scarlet in Fall.

Clematis Henryi. Flowers creamy white. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Clematis Jackmani. Large, purple, star-shaped flowers. Very profuse bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Clematis, Mad. Edouard Andre. Flowers brilliant red. Prices 75c. each, \$7 doz.

Clematis paniculata. Immense panicles of small white flowers through summer and fall. Prices 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

English Ivy. Thick, green, glossy foliage for covering brick or stone objects. Effective in hanging baskets. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Euonymus radicans. Low trailing evergreen shrub or vine. Rapid growth. Green-leaved, also variegated. 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

Honeysuckles. The sweet honeysuckle is a general favorite everywhere. We have the following varieties:

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Leaves dark green, flowers white changing to yellow. A continuous bloomer.

Honeysuckle, Golden Netted. Good climber; green leaves veined with gold. Creamy, sweet flowers.

Honeysuckle, Japan Evergreen. Strong vine; flowers white changing to yellow.

Honeysuckle, Red Trumpet or **Woodbine.** Early and continuous bloomer; flowers red. There is also a variety with yellow flowers.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Everblooming. Semi-evergreen. Flowers yellowish white inside and red outside. February to October bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Honeysuckle, White Bush. Upright in habit, profusion of white sweet flowers.

Jasmine, White Star. Narrow leaves and green bark. Profusion of white star-like flowers in spring. Price 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



Climbing Vines, continued

Kudzu Vine. Very rank, fast grower, suitable for quick shade. Beautiful wistaria-like blossoms. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Matrimony Vine. Grayish green branches; violet flowers in Spring followed by scarlet fruit.

Roses. (See Climbing Roses elsewhere).

Silk Vine. Very rapid climber, small purple flowers in Spring.

Trumpet Flower. Deep orange trumpet flowers during the summer.

Virginia Creeper. High climbing vine for wall, chimneys, tree trunks, etc.

Wistaria, Chinese. Strong grower, good foliage, purple pea-shaped flowers in Spring.

Wistaria, White. Similar to above except white flowers.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Barberry, Thunberg's. Dwarf, bright green, changing to red in Autumn. 1 to 2 feet plants, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Box. Slow growing, glossy-leaved evergreen. 2 feet, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; 1 foot, \$2.50 per doz., \$12.50 per 100.

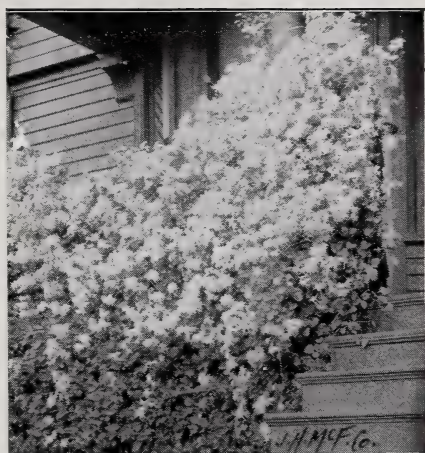
Euonymus Japonicus. Can be sheared to any desirable shape. Broad-leaved. 1 to 2 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 6 to 12 inch, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Hardy Orange (*Citrus trifoliata*). The great hedge plant, both ornamental and defensive. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Privet, Amoor River. Finest of all the Privets. Leaves small and dense. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12.50 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Privet, California. Glossy green leaves, white flowers. Very hardy. Plants 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$12 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Privet, Golden Variegated. Large green leaves, margined with yellow. Makes



Clematis paniculata

a very fancy hedge. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Privet, Japanese (*Ligustrum Japonicum*). A very strong grower with broad, luxuriant foliage and a profusion of white bloom followed by clusters of fruits or seeds. Used largely in south half of Texas as a shade tree, and is very popular. Plants 3 to 4 feet, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Saint Helena. Small grayish plant, effective for neat edging or border. Plants 2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Wild Peach, Mock Orange or Evergreen Cherry. Shining broad leaves, flowers in Spring, black cherry-like fruit in Fall. Plants 2 to 3 feet 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100; 1 to 2 feet 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Fine evergreen hedges may also be made of Chinese, Golden or Rosedale Arborvitæ, Red Cedar and also of a number of Blooming Shrubs.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$1 25	\$12 00	\$80 00
2 to 3 feet	75	7 50	50 00
1 to 2 feet	50	5 00	30 00

Arborvitæ, Chinese. Large, rapid-growing, symmetrical. Prices, 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.; 4 to 5 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12 per doz.; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cts. each \$6 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.



Citrus trifoliata hedge on our grounds



Coniferous Evergreens, continued

Arborvitæ compacta. Compact form of Chinese.

Arborvitæ, Golden. Very compact; has a golden hue superseding the bright green.

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal. Upright type of golden.

Arborvitæ nana. Very dwarf and symmetrical, decided golden tint. Prices, 2 to 3 feet, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.; 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Arborvitæ, Japanese filiform. Rare and striking. Thread-like foliage, compact, round. Prices, 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; 1 to 2 feet, 75 cts. each.

Arborvitæ, Rosedale. Beautiful pale, glaucous green, compact habit and feathery-like foliage.

Arborvitæ, American. There are many forms of the American Arborvitæ, but they are not suited for the South.

Cedrus Deodara. A magnificent evergreen tree, tall, pyramidal habit, attaining height of over one hundred feet. The horizontal branches of beautiful silvery, green foliage, droop at ends, presenting a stately graceful outline. This is to the South what the Norway spruce is to the North, even more beautiful. Specimens 4 to 5 ft. high, \$5 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 ea.; 18 to 24 in. 75c. each; 12 to 18 in. 50c. ea.

Cedrus Atlantica. Similar to *Cedrus Deodara*, and same prices.

Cedrus Libani. From the mountains of Lebanon. Same price as *C. Deodara*.

Cedar, Red. A well-known evergreen tree. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 1 to 2 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Cypress, Lawson's. Rapid growing evergreen. Well adapted to southern plantings. Very upright in growth.

Cypress, Horizontal. A spreading ever-



Cedrus Deodara, 6 years old

green. Branches growing at right angles from the tree.

Juniper. Common Juniper. Dark, bluish green color.

Juniper, Irish. Upright columnar habit, foliage deep green.

Juniper, Variegated. Deep green foliage tipped with gold. \$1 each. We also have the silver-tipped variety at \$1 each.

Pine, Scotch. One of the few varieties of Pines succeeding in the South. Dwarfish habit, rather compact.

Pine, Austrian or Black. Compact, dwarfish, good, slow-growing specimen tree.

Pine, White. Graceful in form, very attractive.

Retinospora squarrosa. Dense, pyramidal habit, bluish green foliage suffused with silvery sheen. \$1 each.

Retinospora plumosa aurea. Peculiar green tipped with gold. \$1 each.

Spruce, Norway. Suited to Section B and north half of Section A and northward.

Yew, English. Dark green foliage, reddish bark. A dwarfish tree in the Southwest. \$1 each.

Yew, Variegated. Similar to English but with foliage variegated. \$1.50 each.



Biota nana

BROAD-LEAVED EVER- GREENS

Prices, unless noted:	Each	Doz.
3 to 4 feet	\$1 50	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet	1 00	10 00
1 to 2 feet	50	5 00

Abelia. Semi-evergreen. Flowers profusely during entire summer. Flowers white, leaves dark green. \$1 each.

Abelia, Mexican. More compact growth than above. Flowers smaller and pale pink. Blooms from June to September. \$1 each.

Barberry, Japanese. Glossy, green leaves, yellow flowers. \$1.50 each.



Broad-leaved Evergreens, continued

Barberry, Holly-Leaved or **Mahonia**. Very handsome. Yellow flowers in spring; dark green leaves.

Box. (See Hedge Plants.)

Camellia Japonica. Small tree, similar to Cape Jasmine. Too tender for outdoor growing. \$2 each.

Euonymus Japonicus. Attains a height of eight feet, with thick, glossy, green leaves, also has flowers and red berries.

Euonymus pulchellus. Very compact grower, small leaves.

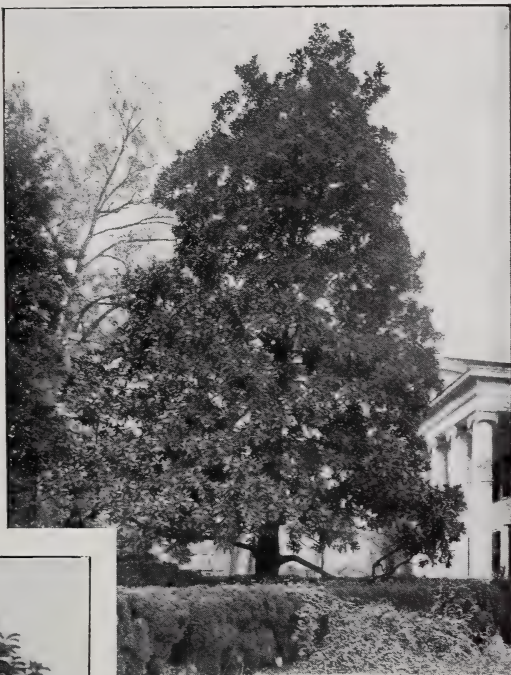
Euonymus, Golden Variegated. Leaves beautifully margined or blotched with bright gold.

Euonymus, Silver Variegated. Green leaves marked with silver.

Euonymus radicans. An evergreen vine for covering fences, etc.

Hardy Orange. (See Hedge Plants.)

Jerusalem Thorn. Leaves somewhat resembling the pine tree. Beautiful yellow flowers through summer. Not safe to plant north of Dallas, Texas. \$1 each.



Magnolia grandiflora



Ligustrum Japonicum

Ligustrum Japonicum. The finest of the Ligustrums or Privets. A strong upright grower with rank foliage, blooms profusely followed by clusters of purple berries. Used largely as a shade tree in San Antonio and other southern cities. Price of standard trees five feet high and upward, 30c. per foot high.

Live Oak. One of the finest large evergreen trees of the South.

Laurel, English. One of the most popular broad-leaved evergreen plants of Europe. Adapted to southern United States.

Laurel, Bay Tree or Sweet Bay. Grown largely in tubs trained to formal shapes. Price \$10 to \$25 per pair.

Laurel, Mountain. Dark green, small evergreen tree, fragrant blue flowers in Spring. \$1 each.

Magnolia grandiflora. The Pride of the South. Dark, glossy, evergreen foliage, immense white, fragrant flowers in Spring.

Mahonia aquifolium. (See Barberry, Holly-leaved.)

Privet. (For all varieties see Hedge Plants.)

Photinia serrulata. Very ornamental evergreen shrub. Dark green leaves above, yellowish beneath, changing to red in fall. Clusters of large white flowers in June. Has proved entirely hardy. 1 to 2 feet, \$1 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75 each.

Wild Peach, Mock Orange or Evergreen Cherry. Same species as English Laurel. May be pruned to any desired shape. Very fine evergreen lawn tree.



THE PERENNIAL GARDEN

Of bulbous plants in our perennial garden, we have made special demonstrations of these popular old-fashioned plants, to determine those best suited to our Southwestern conditions, and with very satisfactory results. Many of them endure our summers admirably and give a great wealth of bloom over a long period. We enumerate only a few of the leading and successful ones, though we can supply others. Note they are for Spring planting unless marked Fall. The measurements mentioned after each indicate the approximate height they will grow which should be observed in grouping. Most of these are perennial and the roots may lie dormant in the ground through the Winter or be wintered in dry sand in cellar and replanted in early Spring. Rich land and reasonable moisture bring best results.

Hardy annuals differ from perennials in that they come from seed annually and grow only one season, but they can be used very effectively with perennials, such as Salvias, Vincas, Gaillardias, Lantanas in variety, Verbenas, Marigolds and many others. Seed of these may be had from seed stores. We furnish plants at 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Amaryllis longiflora. Fall or Spring. Long tropical leaves, tubular-shaped flowers, white shaded pink. Blooms continuously. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. 3 feet.

Amaryllis formosissima. Fall or Spring. Very hardy and attractive, crimson, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 3 feet.

Boltonia asteroides. A profusion of dainty white daisy-like flowers in July. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 feet.

Caladium esculentum or Elephant's Ear. Immense tropical leaves, one to two feet in diameter. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. 3 to 4 feet.

Cannas. Gorgeous in foliage, great trusses of flowers in spring and summer, varying colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100. 3 to 5 feet.

Columbine. These quaint, old-fashioned plants are very popular. flowers in April and May. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Most pleasant and graceful, clear yellow flowers through June to August. Blends beautifully with the blue of the Platycodon or Larkspur. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 feet.

Daisy, Shasta. Most exquisite white flowers, 1½ to 3 inches in diameter with yellow center. A great favorite. Should have a rich bed and be given reasonable moisture. 25 cts. each, \$2.25 per doz., \$20 per 100. 1 to 2 feet.

Delphinium or Larkspur. Flowers decidedly blue, with pleasing white eye. Blooms continuously May, June, July. 2 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Dahlias. Different colors, beautiful chrysanthemum-like blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 feet.

Gladiolus. Great spikes of showy, funnel-shaped tubular flowers in May, June, July, of most fantastic colors. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., 3 feet.

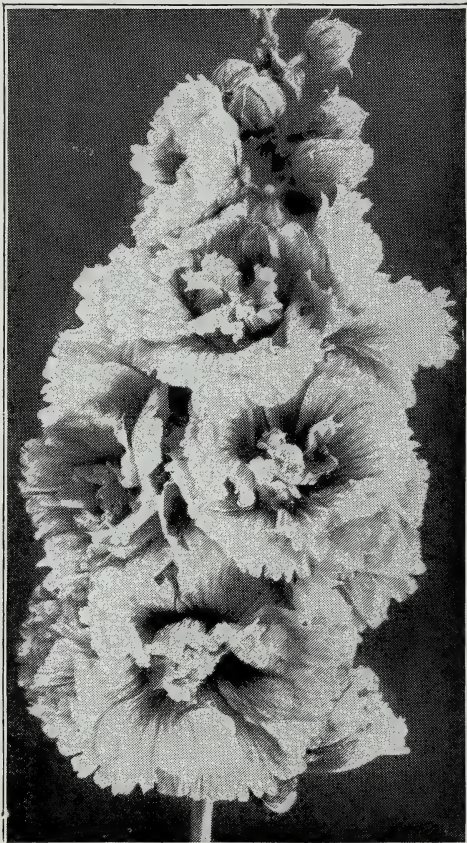
Golden Glow or Rudbeckia. Fall. Brilliant yellow, dahlia-like flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100. 3 feet.

Hardy Lily. Fall or Spring. Conspicuous flowers, striking colors,

stately forms. Splendid for borders and massing. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 3 feet.

Hollyhocks. Single, double, and every shade of color. A splendid background. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. 3 to 6 feet.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana. A profusion of yellow star-like flowers from May to Sept. Groups finely with Delphinium or Blue Bells, using Heliopsis as a background. 20 cts. each \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.



Hollyhocks



Perennials, continued

Hyacinths. Fall. Very desirable in four-inch pots, in house or in outdoor beds. We supply a good assortment of imported Dutch and Roman bulbs. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 6 to 12 inches.

Hibiscus. Mallows. May be classed with shrubs or perennials. The tops kill in winter but grow again and bloom most profusely in June, July and August. Blooms shell-pink and white, 5 to 7 inches across. Very attractive and showy. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. 3 to 4 feet.

Iris, German. This old-fashioned perennial is coming back into popular use. They have been greatly improved in flower. Better here than the Japanese. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 2 to 3 feet.

Japanese Iris. Fall or Spring. Grows in Southwest and hardy to the far North. Large gaudy flowers, veined and blotched. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 2 feet.

Lavender Cotton (*Santolina Cyparissus*). A fine, low, dense border plant, 6 to 12 inches high. Its steel-gray foliage a nice contrast with the green and other coloring surrounding. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Lespedeza Sieboldi. The slender willowy branches are thrown up in masses in Spring, making a dense lot of foliage. Also

purplish red, pea-bloom flowers. A great drought resister. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100. 3 to 4 feet.

Lilium auratum, Golden; L. album White; L. rubrum, Red. May be left in the open ground in the South. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. 2 feet.

Narcissus. Fall. White fragrant flowers. Choice collection of leading sorts. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 6 to 12 inches.

Pentstemon. Takes its name from pentstamen having white flowers with five stamens. A profuse bloomer in May and June. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. 2 to 3 feet.

Paeony. Fall. Flowers immense in size, gorgeous in their varied colors from pure white to maroon-red. 30 cts. each, \$3 per dozen, \$25 per 100. 18 inches.

Perennial Phlox. Great panicles of bright-colored flowers. Nothing more satisfactory for a bed or border. Named sorts, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 18 to 30 inches.

Plumbago capensis. A beautiful shade of light blue flowers from May to September. Foliage delicate and pleasing. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 18 to 30 inches.

Plumbago sorbifolia or Larpentæ. A strong-rooted, low-growing plant blooming all summer from June on, a profusion of small deep blue flowers. 20c. ea., \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 6 to 12 inches.

Tulip. Fall. Waxed many-colored flowers. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100. 6 to 12 inches.

Tuberose, Mexican. White fragrant waxen flowers in great spikes. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$50 per 1,000. 2 to 3 feet.

Violets, Princess of Wales. This is perhaps the best Sweet Violet for the South. A splendid perennial border plant, foliage deep green, flowers of exquisite fragrance and dainty purple. 15 cts. each, \$1 per dozen, \$8 per 100, \$30 per 1,000. 6 to 12 inches.

Blue Bells. Large blue flowers, a very profuse and constant bloomer through June, July and August. Groups finely with Helioopsis or Coreopsis as a background. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100. 1 to 2 1/2 feet.

Gaillardias. Very pretty and striking in various shades of color and shapes. 20c. ea., \$2 per doz. 2 feet.

Red-Hot Poker. A very striking and pleasing old-fashioned plant. The red flower suggests the name. 20 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., 2 to 3 feet.



Hibiscus (Mallows)



PERENNIAL GARDEN

Groupings. Very pleasing and varied effects may be secured by proper grouping of these perennials as well as most other plants, the taller plants usually forming backgrounds or centerpieces, gradually lessening in height as the front is approached. Then, too, the colors of flower and the foliage must be considered. Hollyhocks and the Mallows are well suited as a background, preceded by almost any other of the plants mentioned. The Cannas in various colors make brilliant effects. Heliopsis at the back, with Blue Bells in front bordered with Lavender Cotton or Violets, are most pleasing. Coreopsis preceded by Larkspur with Lavender Cotton border are very effective. The pale blue of *Plumbago Capensis* with the white of the Shasta Daisies produces a dainty effect, or the *P. Capensis* with the deeper blue of *Plumbago Larpendula*.



Mexican Tuberoses

A bed or border of *Vinca Major* alone gives perpetual satisfaction. The Lantanas, with the larger ones in center and the dwarf surrounding will furnish more bloom and greenery during our long droughts than anything else. Marigolds with their constant yellow bloom, all summer, as background, with Blue Bells or *Plumbago* or *Vinca Major*, make pleasant effects. Salvia with its bright scarlet makes a nice background for almost any other smaller-growing plant or color of flower. And so the groupings may be extended indefinitely.

In ordering, if left to us, we will suggest proper groupings and fill accordingly. We should know what kind of space is wanted to be planted, whether open beds or borders against the residence, etc.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Pampas Grass. Green leaves, with large white plume, with long stems. 50 cts. each, \$5 per dozen.

Pampas Grass, Pink. Compact growth, with plumes a delicate pink. Free bloomer. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Ribbon Grass. Rank green leaves, brightly striped with white. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Zebra Grass. Variegated, hardy grass. Leaves green with gold stripes running across, light feathery plumes. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GARDEN ROOTS

Asparagus. We grow the leading varieties, such as Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and others. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

This is a business within itself, and is in charge of a competent florist. Our entire eight greenhouses are devoted to cut-flowers and pot plants.

We have a large assortment of Floral Designs, anything from a small \$2 design to the large showy \$50 ones. 'Phone or wire us; we can please you.

ROSES

75,000 FIELD-GROWN ROSES

Prices, except as otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra strong	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00	\$200 00
No. 1	35	3 00	20 00	160 00
No. 2	25	2 25	15 00	125 00

American Beauty. Everbloomer. Rich rosy crimson. 50 cts.

Antoine Rivoire. Creamy white, tinged delicate pink.

Baby Rambler. Pink, cluster rose. 50 cts.

Bessie Brown. Everbloomer. Creamy white. 50 cts.

Beauty of Stapleford. Bright pink, shaded carmine.

Bon Silene. Everbloomer. Deep rose, turning lighter. An old and very popular sort; excellent for open ground.

Bridesmaid. Everbloomer. Fine clear, dark pink.

Burbank. Everbloomer. Color cherry-crimson.

Catherine Mermet. Everbloomer. Clear shining pink.

Champion of the World. Everbloomer. Deep rose.

Christine de Noue. Everbloomer. Rich maroon. 50 cts.

Climbing Bridesmaid. Everbloomer. Pink. 50 cts.



Roses, continued

Climbing La France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink, 50 cts.

Climbing Meteor. Everbloomer. Velvety red, 50 cts.

Climbing Perle. Everbloomer. Same as Perle except climbing. 50 cts.

Coquette de Lyon. Everbloomer. Canary yellow.

Cornelia Cook. Everbloomer. Creamy white, tinged with pale lemon.

Crimson Rambler. Crimson blooms in clusters.

Dinsmore. Everbloomer. Rich crimson.

Dorothy Perkins. Like crimson Rambler, only of a beautiful pink.

Duchesse de Brabant. Everbloomer. Soft rosy pink.

Duchess of Albany. Everbloomer. Brilliant rose-pink.

Etoile de France. Brilliant red. 50 cts.

Etoile de Lyon. Everbloomer. Rich golden yellow.

General Jacqueminot. Crimson, blooms in Spring only.

General Robert E. Lee. Orange-yellow. Rather tender.

Gruss an Teplitz. The sweetest and most strikingly beautiful dark crimson hardy hybrid Tea Rose in the world.

Helen Gould. Everbloomer. Warm, rosy crimson. 50 cts.

Hermosa. Everbloomer. Color rose.

Joseph Metral. Everbloomer. Carnation-red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; long pointed buds.

La France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink.

Lamarque. Everbloomer. Pale canary-yellow.

Liberty. Everbloomer. Beautiful crimson. 50 cts.

Madam Caroline Testout. Everbloomer. Brilliant satiny rose color.

Madam Carnot. Everbloomer. Salmon-rose.

Madam Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow.

Madam Masson. Clear bright rose.

Madam Pierre Guillot. Orange-yellow, shaded pink.

Madam Welche. Amber-yellow, clouded with crimson.

Malmaison. Everbloomer. Creamy flesh color.

Maman Cochet. Everbloomer. Deep rosy pink, shaded yellow.

Marechal Niel. Everbloomer. Deep golden yellow. 50 cts.

Marie Guillot. Everbloomer. Pure white, faintly tinged with pale yellow.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary-yellow, passing to creamy white, edged with rose.

Mary Washington. White, sweet; in clusters; semi-climbing.

Meteor. Everbloomer. Velvet crimson.

Mlle. Cecil Berthod. Everbloomer. Sulphur-yellow.

Mrs. Robert Garrett. Everbloomer. Soft pink.

Mrs. Robert Peary. Strong, everblooming climber, 50 cts.

Papa Gontier. Everbloomer. Cherry-red.

Paul Neyron. Blooms at intervals throughout the season, largest rose, bright shining pink.

Perle des Jardins. Everbloomer. Clear golden yellow.

Pillar of Gold. A fine yellow everblooming climber. 50 cts.

Pink La France. Everbloomer. Silvery pink with crimson.

Pink Rambler. Blooms in Spring only; brilliant pink.

President Carnot. Everbloomer. Beautiful light rose.

Princess Hohenzollern. Everbloomer. Red, passing to crimson.

Rainbow. Everbloomer. Pink, striped crimson.

Red La France. Everbloomer. Rose-pink, shaded.

Reine Marie Henriette. Blooms at intervals through season; climber. Glowing crimson.

Roses, continued

Souv. de Wootton. Everbloomer. Bright red passing to crimson.
Souv. President Carnot. Everbloomer. Delicate rosy blush.
Striped La France. Everbloomer. Bright satiny pink striped with rose.

The Bride. Everbloomer. Superb white tea rose, edge of petals tinged pink.
White La France. Everbloomer. White faintly tinged pink.
White Cochet. Everbloomer. White tinged rosy blush. 50 cts.

BUDDED ROSES

We have a fine stock of roses budded on strong Manetti stocks, which are preferred by many. These are in the following varieties, which are described elsewhere. Prices same as general list of Roses.

American Beauty
Bride
Bon Silene
Climbing Bridesmaid
Climbing Perle
Climbing Meteor
Christine de Noue
Caroline Testout
Dinsmore
Etoile de Lyon

Etoile de France
Gruss an Teplitz
Helen Gould
Kaiserin A. V.
Lamarque
La France
Marechal Niel
Mrs. Robt. Peary
Mad. Chas. Wood

Malmaison
Mary Washington
Marie Van Houtte
Meteor
Paul Neyron
Perle des Jardins
Papa Gontier
White La France
White Maman Cochet



Cultivating Young Apple Trees

Tree Planting

CULTURAL OBSERVATIONS

Reasonably Fertile Land, and to have the land in good, tillable condition, is essential to the successful growth of trees and plants. If the place you want to plant is not such, you should make it so, before planting, even if stones or poor soil must be removed, and good soil and fertilizer added.

The Orchard Site should be upon elevated land, with the slope to the northwest if possible, well drained. The orchard is worthy your best land. If the land should be thin, fertilize it.

Selecting the Trees. Procure the best trees, even though they cost a few cents more per tree. The first cost is the smallest part of the outlay. It is a well-known fact, demonstrated even by decisions of the courts, that a good fruit tree on a piece of land is worth an average of \$1 per tree at the end of one year, \$2 at two years, and so on. The products justify these values, but if you start with a poor, cheap tree, failure is liable to follow.

Preparation of the Tree. Cut back short all side roots, with an outward cut from the central root, thus leaving the fresh cut surface downward when the tree is in position; cut the tap-root also. The average fruit tree or vine, one to two years old, when roots are pruned, should present the appearance of stubs 2 to 6 inches long, owing to the size of the tree. Roots so treated will make a better and deeper system of roots than if they are left longer. The tops of one year fruit trees, which have good body buds on them, should be cut to a single stem, 2 feet above ground, allowing limbs which come from the body buds of the young tree to come out from the body 1 to 2 feet above ground. Twenty inches above ground is a good height to head young trees.

Older, heavily branched trees, without body buds along the stem, should have the limbs cut back 4 to 6 inches long, cutting near a bud that is on top of the limbs so the new branch will start upward.

In commercial orchards especially, low heading is very essential, and pruning so as to keep the fruit-bearing branches short and low will facilitate the gathering of the crops.

When trees are received, trench them in the ground near where they are to be planted, taking care to get moist earth well among the roots, so as to take up and expose only a few at a time in planting, and keep the roots of these wet in handling.

Laying Out and Planting. Prepare the land by plowing and harrowing, then lay off the rows with a plow, both ways straight and measured of exactly uniform width, using stakes to run to. Have one man go ahead of the planter and deepen the hole at the cross, enough to take the tree in easily, say 2 to 5 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, leaving some soft earth in the bottom. Then the planter carries trees enough for a row, ready pruned and roots made wet, on his left arm while with his right hand he places the tree in the hole in line and another man, with his shovel, puts in first fine moist soil about the roots, pressing the same with foot. If the soil is quite damp, no water is needed, and the hole may be filled up; otherwise fill the hole only one-half to two-thirds full, pour in plenty of water, one to three gallons, then fill up with earth and slightly press the soil.



Cultural Observations, continued

The trees should lean considerably toward the south to offset the force of the south winds in growing season, or else the tree, in a few years, will lean toward the north and the bodies near the ground will be scalded by the sun.

Time to Plant. The best time for planting in the Southwest is perhaps in November and December. Our mild winters are very conducive to root growth. Although the tops appear inactive in winter, it is not so with the roots. Most trees planted in fall or early winter will by spring have thrown out such roots as to give them a firm hold upon the ground and a decided advantage of growth in spring and summer. Planting may be successfully done, however, at any time in winter or spring up to March 31. Those planted later start out rapidly.

When Trees are Received, the bundle should be opened up, the bill checked over to see if correct, the trees trenched out near where to be planted, with moist earth among the roots and well watered, but they should not be left longer than necessary. Transplant them where they are to stand as soon as practicable.

Do not expose the roots of the trees to cold, to drying winds or to the sun at any time. Try to select suitable days on which to plant.

Cultivation and Care. Orchards and trees should be well cultivated, especially the first three or four years. Plant Irish potatoes and follow them the same season with stock peas. The crops should pay the expense of culture and more, and insure the land in good tilth, partially shaded in summer and made richer each year. Cotton is a fair orchard crop. Garden crops, berries and melons are all right if kept clean. Put no crop nearer than 4 feet of the tree rows, and in after years a much wider distance. Blackberries no nearer than 8 feet of the tree at any time. By no means should corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, or other grain crops ever be planted in the orchard. Cultivate shallow all the time. Never plough deeply in the orchard while growing. Keep the land level. Use a disc harrow and drag harrow largely. In peach and plum trees prune off all but about five branches the first year and have these well distributed, forming a basin shape, and so prune as to keep this shape, letting the sunlight in. As a rule, shorten off about half the previous year's growth any time when the leaves are off for two or three seasons. Apple and pear trees are more upright and the basin shape is not so practicable, but they need shortening back while young. If the land is poor, it should be fertilized by stable manure, or by growing stock peas, or by both. Reasonable fertility only is best, as too much wood growth is against the fruit bearing. The fruit should be thinned when too heavily set, or the trees will be damaged and the fruit small.

Stringfellow Method. This method contemplates, after the orchard comes to bearing, to cease cultivating by ploughing, but mow the orchard, leaving the mowings on the land as a mulch, and add straw mulch or manure under the trees to conserve moisture and fertility, and prevent weeds. This method has its advocates and advantages, but we think should be handled with care and judgment, for carried too far, the orchard will be damaged by neglect. Certainly it will not do after leaving the orchard without plowing after a number of years to plough deeply, because the shallow roots that have been formed would be destroyed by the plow and the trees ruined. This new departure from old methods is yet to be proven as to its adaptability for general use. Some of the best authorities are favoring some of these recommendations, especially mulching. As a rule, we think the culture method safer.

Trees and Shrubby in the yard should be cultivated with the hoe and spading fork, and may be mulched. To let the land get hard, cracked or impervious, or to allow grass to encroach is damaging to their welfare. Roses and other ornamental plants should be grouped in beds and well cultivated, fertilized and watered.

DETAILED INFORMATION

Peaches should be planted usually 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre. Usually sandy loam on red clay is best, yet the Peach adapts itself to most all soils. Cut back roots and tops, branching low down, not over 20 inches. As a rule half the previous year's growth should be cut back in winter for a number of years, cutting so as to keep the tree well balanced and in vase shape. Thinning pays and should be done when the fruit is one inch in diameter and before the stone hardens, leaving the fruits 4 inches apart. Feed your trees with fertilizer when you see they need it. Destroy all brown rot mummies either by pigs or by hand picking and burning.

Plums and Apricots. Much the same as peaches.

Apples. Good sandy loam on porous clay is considered the best land as rule; however, the finest Apple orchards are frequently found on heavy, adobe land, such as in the Pecos Valley at Roswell, N. M. Head low and cut back half of the previous growth for three seasons. The vase shape is not so practical nor so essential as with the peach. Plant 25 x 25 or 30 north and south by 20 apart east and west, sixty-nine trees per acre. Spraying is absolutely necessary. See page 39.

Pears. In sections A, B and D, Kieffer, Garber and Magnolia Pears are perhaps as profitable a crop as can be grown. The Duchess Pear also is successful. In Section C all the old European Pears are profitable: Treatment about the same as for apples. Plant 20 feet apart each way.

Cherries. In Sections B and C, Cherries are a pronounced success. Plant 20 x 15 feet, planting ever-bearing mulberries near to attract the birds. In Section A and D, Cherries should be planted for family use only, with reasonable success.

Oranges. Oranges, Lemons, Pomelos and all citrus fruits must be handled with the utmost care. The trees should have had the leaves taken off before digging for best results. If not, take them off on receipt, cut back the trees severely, plant and water carefully, with least exposure of the roots. Ordinarily 20 x 20 feet. Cultivate so as to maintain the "dust mulch" and of course, keep free from weeds. Potatoes may be cultivated between the rows, followed by a second crop of peanuts or stock peas. No crop nearer than 4 to 6 feet of the rows of trees.

Figs. In the north half of Section A and northward, Figs will frequently winter-kill to the ground. Plant here certain varieties described, which will come up annually and bear on the new wood sufficiently for family use. The south half of section A and in section D, where Figs assume commercial importance, they should be grown 15 to 20 feet apart, pruned in low tree form. They should be cultivated much as oranges.

Nut Fruits. Cultivate much the same as other orchards. If interested particularly ask for our "Dollars in Nuts."

Grapes. A rich, sandy, post oak loam, on red clay is the ideal, yet other good soils will do. For the few vines for the home, a post to each vine, 5 feet high, or a trellis covering a walk or arbor, or the Munson Ideal Trellis may be used. For field culture we know of no form so well adapted as the Munson Ideal Trellis, which has center wire on the posts for the main vine, the two side wires on short arms, holding the lateral vines in canopy like shape. Grapes should receive heavy pruning in January or February of each year, just before the sap starts; and the vineyard should have good cultivation to keep down weeds and conserve moisture; fertilizers rich in potash should be liberally applied for best results. A good formula is seven parts cotton seed meal, three parts kainit and ten parts acid phosphate, well mixed and applied broadcast and worked into the soil at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, or one pound per vine. Plant 8 feet apart in rows 9 feet apart, requiring 605 vines per acre. The Post Oak hybrids should be 10 feet apart in the row and have longer armed pruning than the others.



Detailed Information, continued

Berries. The best berry soil is a sandy loam. If not rich, should be made so with stable or other manures; yet most berries will repay the outlay on any good soils. We have seen the finest results on rich black waxy soils. If there is a suspicion of "cotton root blight" poison in the soil, correct by heavy applications of stable manure, before and each year after planting. Prepare all berry land well, and use good common sense in planting.

Dewberries are enormous bearers, especially Austin's. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In winter cut back the long vines which are to bear the fruit to 1½ to 2 feet in length. After the second year, when the fruit has set, many strong new canes will spring up, covering the fruit. These should be cut off near the ground, to give the fruit a better chance to ripen and allow easy picking of the fruit. The second lot of new canes that will come up must be left to bear the next year's crop. After the fruit is gone, the cane which bore the crop should be taken out, and this process should be followed each year afterwards. Keep the land clean and mellow by frequent culture and rich by fertilizing.

Blackberries are by far the easiest to handle and most generally successful of all berries. They get up above the grass and thereby endure more neglect, yet nothing repays good care better. Give them good soil and culture, plant in rows 8 feet apart by 2 feet apart in the row and allow them to sprout up and make a continuous row by plowing the middles. Some, however, prefer to keep them in hills 3 feet apart, claiming an increased fruitage thereby. The first year many kinds will vine over the ground, the second year they will grow up stronger. Top the new growth each year in May or June, at 3 feet, causing them to spread. Before fruiting time, cut them back sides and tops to a stiff bush form, take out the dead wood with a strong hoe or briar hook in fall or winter, and burn it. One or two rows of Blackberries planted between each two rows of the young orchard will defray the expense of culture and bring a net profit besides, while the orchard is coming to productiveness.

Raspberries are still less appreciated than blackberries. The Black Cap varieties for black waxy land are very successful. Both blacks and reds succeed on sandy land. Treat same as blackberries.

Strawberries succeed well South and North. Sandy land is preferred, but it is a fallacy that they do not succeed on black land. When practicable, plant in rows 3½ or 4 feet apart and 15 inches in the row, using horse cultivator and matted-row system. May mulch with hay or hulls in summer, if preferred, but dust mulch from continuous culture is perhaps best. In garden beds, plant 18 inches each way, keep mellow and clean with hoe and mulch. Well to provide water during long droughts.

Shade and Street Trees. Being usually in uncultivated ground, dig a generous hole, 3 feet across and 20 inches deep, frequently larger would be better, put some good, rich, mellow soil about the roots, fill up two-thirds full, and water freely; then fill up the hole, leaving a slight mound next the tree with a depressed ring around the outer edge of the hole so the water will not drain off. Water once in two weeks and do it thoroughly, a 15-inch soaking, not a surface bath out of reach of the roots. Loosen up the soil frequently during the growing season and mulch with the mowings from the lawn. Plant medium-sized trees and cut them back severely to not over 8 or 9 feet high. Larger trees require most care and it is well repaid. Where it can be done, it pays to put the land in good state of cultivation before planting.

Distances to Plant. On good, average soil, trees should be planted as follows: Apples 25 x 25, or better 30 x 20, 69 trees per acre; Peaches 20 x 20 feet, 108 trees per acre; Plums, Prunes, Apricots and Cherries, 18 x 28 feet, 170 trees per acre; Figs and Japan Persimmons 15 x 15, 193 trees per acre; Oranges, 18 x 18, 134 trees per acre; Kumquats, 12 x 12, 300 trees per acre; Pecans, 40 x 40, 27 trees per acre; Japan and English Walnuts 30 x 30 feet, 48 trees per acre; street trees 15 to 25 feet apart; Grapes usually rows 9 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, 600 plants per acre; Blackberries and Raspberries, 8 x 3, 2,760 plants per acre; Dewberries 5 x 3 feet, 3,290 plants per acre; Strawberries 4 x 2 feet, 6,800 plants per acre.

Sprayers. We are prepared to furnish to our customers the most up-to-date spray pumps from the manufacturers at manufacturers' prices. Send us your orders for sprayers. See page 39.

A HORTICULTURAL LIBRARY

The value of expert knowledge is so great that no man in this strenuous age can afford to dig out every line of knowledge necessary to the highest success of his avocation, but, while relying on himself largely, must also call into service the recorded knowledge and experience of the best authorities.

We are asked innumerable questions by our friends, which we gladly answer as far as possible by letter. Especially do we offer this catalogue, from which a great many inquiries may be answered. In addition, we also offer the following books written by masters in these different lines. Prices are for the books postpaid, cash must accompany orders for books.

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MARKETING

Right Planting Means Right Marketing. It is the bed-rock under the foundation. A failure to select the right varieties means the toppling of the whole structure.

After long experience and observation, we offer the following as best commercial varieties.

First Ripenings. Early Wheeler and Six Weeks plums. Early Wheeler has no successful competitor as a superior commercial peach in this ripening, and we do not look for one to be discovered soon. Its growing, bearing, looking, carrying, keeping and selling qualities are unequalled.

Second Ripening. Mikado, Arp Beauty, Mamie Ross, Hobson, Carman Peaches, and Shiro, Milton, Gonzales and Eagle Plums. Also Yellow Transparent, Lievland, Duchess, Red June Apples may lead with these.

Third Ripening. Eureka, Crawford, Lee Peaches; America, Botan, Burbank, Golden Plums, and remainder of the early apples.

Fourth Ripening. Elberta, the queen of all commercial peaches of this ripening.

Fifth Ripening. Late Elberta, Mixon Cling, Picquetts, Salway, Dulce.

Growing Fine, Merchantable Fruit is one thing, and may well challenge the finest executive ability and a high degree of intelligence, scientific acquirements and skill, yet growing them after the highest arts becomes a failure if we come short on the marketing.

To Produce a High Grade of Fruit and other produce is the prime factor in successful marketing. Offer only first-class goods and see that the goods are in first-class, merchantable shape when offered. To do this may involve a well-kept orchard on good orchard land, proper spraying to prevent insects and fungi, to secure perfect fruit, proper thinning to get uniform size, and picking at the proper stage to have sufficient ripeness and at the same time firmness to carry well and hold up during the necessary time required to market.

An Attractive Package and Proper Packing are absolutely necessary in successful marketing. The four-basket crate for peaches and sometimes for plums, also for tomatoes, is used in Texas. East of the Mississippi river the six-basket crate is used, and the northern markets seem to prefer the six-basket crate. Packing in baskets must be done with care. The selection of uniform, proper sizes in the baskets to fill out even, and in such a way as to present a good appearance, count for much. Especially must the pack be uniform throughout. In other words "the best on top and the best all the way through." To establish a reputation for good grade and honest pack, with your name stenciled on your packages, means much. In peaches, apricots and even the larger plums, it pays to wrap each one in tissue paper. California does it all the time, and our own practice of this method has resulted in sure profits; the fruit carries and keeps much better, and such care seems to attract buyers at advanced prices. California growers are leaders—not only in care of orchards, but especially in packing, and we would do well to pattern after them.

The Apple and Pear Package most used in the Southwest is the bushel box, also the apple barrel. The barrel head pasteboard mat prevents bruising. For early apples, the four-basket crate and the

third-bushel box are much used. The same requirements as to high, uniform grade, and honest pack are applicable here.

Cold Storage of late apples and pears invariably is safest and increases the profits. Take the fruit off while still hard, box or barrel up carefully and place quickly in storage at 30 to 32 degrees Fahr. They will keep perfectly. One month before marketing allow the temperature to rise to 35 or 36 degrees, when mellowing to some extent will take place. Such treatment, at Sherman, Texas, costs 25 to 30 cents per bushel for storage from September to December, and we are sure of 75 cents per bushel advance in price and a ready stiff market.

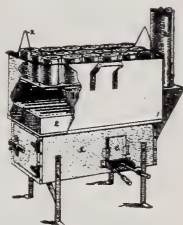
In the Red River Belt, Jonathans should be taken off usually in latter part of August, or as soon as they begin to drop from heat. Ben Davis, Wine-sap, and other later varieties, and Kieffer pears, usually show signs of wanting to be gathered about first part of September. Mulching the trees will greatly aid them in holding their fruit till well matured and gathered. Do not expose the fruit to sun, but store as quickly as possible when gathered.

The Best Markets for Southwestern peaches, plums, apricots and truck crops, are in the northern cities. The demand seems to be fully adequate to the supply, and likely to continue abreast with it. Car-lot shipments are a necessity, then planters must club together by organized arrangements, so as to load cars with one variety, or of varieties ripening at the same time and at one picking, and must have uniform package and pack.

To Sell on Track at Your Station is safest and best as a rule. If a community has desirable goods to offer, and make it known, never fear, the buyers will come. Yet we know of many leading shippers who never offer or sell a car on track, but consign every thing to their commission merchant, claiming thereby to get the best possible results. There are plenty of honest commission men if you know them, and in consignments properly and honestly handled you get all there is out of the market, less 10 per cent commission. A thorough acquaintance with your commission-men is necessary in this latter plan.

The Modern Canner is an absolute necessity in properly saving the fruit crops. Very simple canners are made now, ranging in price from \$10 to \$25 family sizes to the large commercial canneries costing \$10,000 to \$25,000. The art of canning by the family canners is very simple and thoroughly successful. Full instructions and all necessary cooking and soldering appliances and cans are furnished, so that any one can operate them, and thus save the fruit which can not be sold. There is a brisk demand for good canned peaches at good prices. Every orchardist should have a canner, and fruit-growing clubs should enlarge upon their canneries as their experience and demands warrant. The cider and vinegar plant for windfall apples is a paying necessity.

We are furnishing our customers family canners at manufacturers' prices: Family size, \$10; factory size, \$25. Cash with order.





A CONDENSED SPRAYING TABLE FOR COMBATING ORCHARD ENEMIES

Diseases and Plant	First Application	Second Application	Third Application	Fourth Application	Fifth Application
APPLE — Scab, codling moth, bud moth and canker worm, tent caterpillar, aphids.	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For aphids use kerosene emulsion.*	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later, Bordeaux and Paris green. Repeat upon varieties that scab badly.	Spray fall and winter varieties with Bordeaux and Paris green about the first of August.
CHERRY — Rot, aphid, curculio, slug and leaf blight.	Before the buds open spray with copper sulphate solution. Add Paris green kerosene emulsion.*	When the fruit has set, spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat.	10-14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution if necessary, or soda Bordeaux.	For leaf blight use Bordeaux mixture after the crop has been gathered.
GRAPE — Rot, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle and leaf hopper.	Before buds burst spray with copper sulphate solution. Add Paris green for leaf beetles.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene emulsion.	When fruit is set, use Bordeaux and Paris green.	If necessary, use Bordeaux or soda Bordeaux at intervals of 10 to 14 days.	For powdery mildew use sulphide of potassium.
PEACH, APRICOT — Leaf curl, curculio, mildew and rot.	Before April 1, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, two-thirds strength.	10-14 days later repeat.	If rot appears, use weak copper sulphate solution.	Repeat if necessary.
PEAR — Leaf blight, scab, slug, and codling moth.	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.*	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Repeat in ten or twelve days if necessary.	Use weak copper sulphate solution, or soda Bordeaux.
PLUM — Curculio, rot, shot-hole fungus, black knot.	Cut and burn black knots whenever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.*	As soon as the blossoms have fallen use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.	Repeat if necessary, at intervals of 15-20 days, or use soda Bordeaux.	After fruit begins to color, use weak copper sulphate solution should rot appear.
RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY — Anthraxnose, rust, cricket, slug and galls.	Cut out galls, crickets and canes badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes are a foot high, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.	After crop is gathered remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux, if necessary.	Note—If red rust appears the entire stool affected should be grubbed out and burned.
STRAWBERRY — Rust and leaf-eating insects.	Just before the blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	After the fruit has set, use weak copper solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux (if fruit to be kept longer).	Note—Young plantations should receive first and third treatments, given to bearing plants.	After harvesting, mow and burn over the bed, especially if leaf rollers are found.
TOMATO — Rot and blight	If either disease appears, Bordeaux.	Repeat if disease continues.	Repeat if necessary.		

*For the San Jose Scale and White Fly upon Fruit and other trees, use the sulphur and lime mixture before the buds open.



Malaga Grapes from photo taken in Fort Stockton Irrigated Land Co.'s vineyard, July 20, 1910

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Is now open for settlement at Fort Stockton, Tex. Richest soil in Pecos Valley, limestone formation (no gyp); natural flow of pure spring water exceeding 55,000,000 gallons per day for irrigation and domestic use; irrigation system completed and in full operation now; no waiting for water; assured profits of from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre; no drought; no crop failures; finest all-year-round climate in the United States; altitude 3,050 feet above sea-level.

Fort Stockton is county seat of Pecos county, and important division point on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, now building into Port Stockton. Population now 1,200 and growing rapidly. Those who have investigated irrigated districts of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., say this is the finest body of irrigated land they ever saw.

This is one irrigation project where the water-supply has not varied in fifty years; where every drop of water used for irrigation is good to drink, and where there is water in abundance for every acre of land that is irrigable. You cannot afford to buy land anywhere without seeing Fort Stockton. Write for full particulars today.

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Grapes

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Spraying will increase the quantity of your fruit crop to a wonderful extent—and it will make the individual fruit healthier, larger and more palatable. A good, dependable spray pump is the best investment any fruit-grower can make. It pays for itself over and over in a season. Do not consider the first outlay as an expense. It's not. It's an investment that will pay you well.

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Are conceded by all experienced and practical fruit-growers to be the best on the market. Working parts are brass. Nothing to be "eaten out" by the spraying mixtures. Easiest working sprayers ever made. There is one for every spraying condition—power sprayers for large orchards—barrel sprayers for smaller orchards—and bucket pumps for little gardens, etc. Complete Spray Pump Catalogue on application.

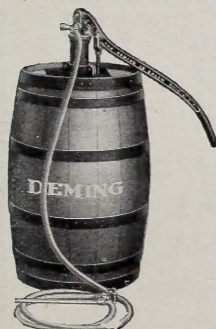


Fig. 645

The "Century" for Orchard
and Field
(Net Price) without barrel, \$13.65

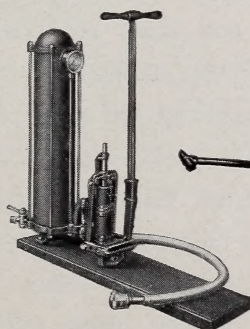


Fig. 633

The "Samson." A Power-
ful Orchard Sprayer
(Net Price) \$35

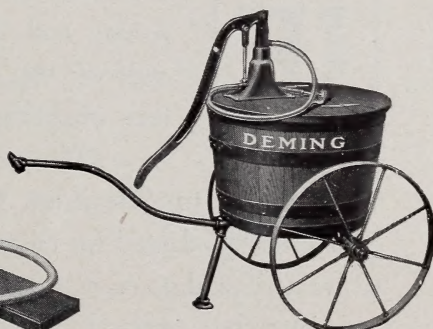


Fig. 651

The "Gardeners' Choice" for Garden
and Orchard
(Net Price) \$13

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Merchants and Planters National Bank

Located at Sherman, in Grayson county, where everything is grown, and where are presented the finest investment values and opportunities.

It helps, encourages, promotes, and fosters in every way the prosperity of its territory, and it has the ability to do it.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	.	\$720,000.00
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Come to Sherman and do business with the Merchants and Planters National Bank.

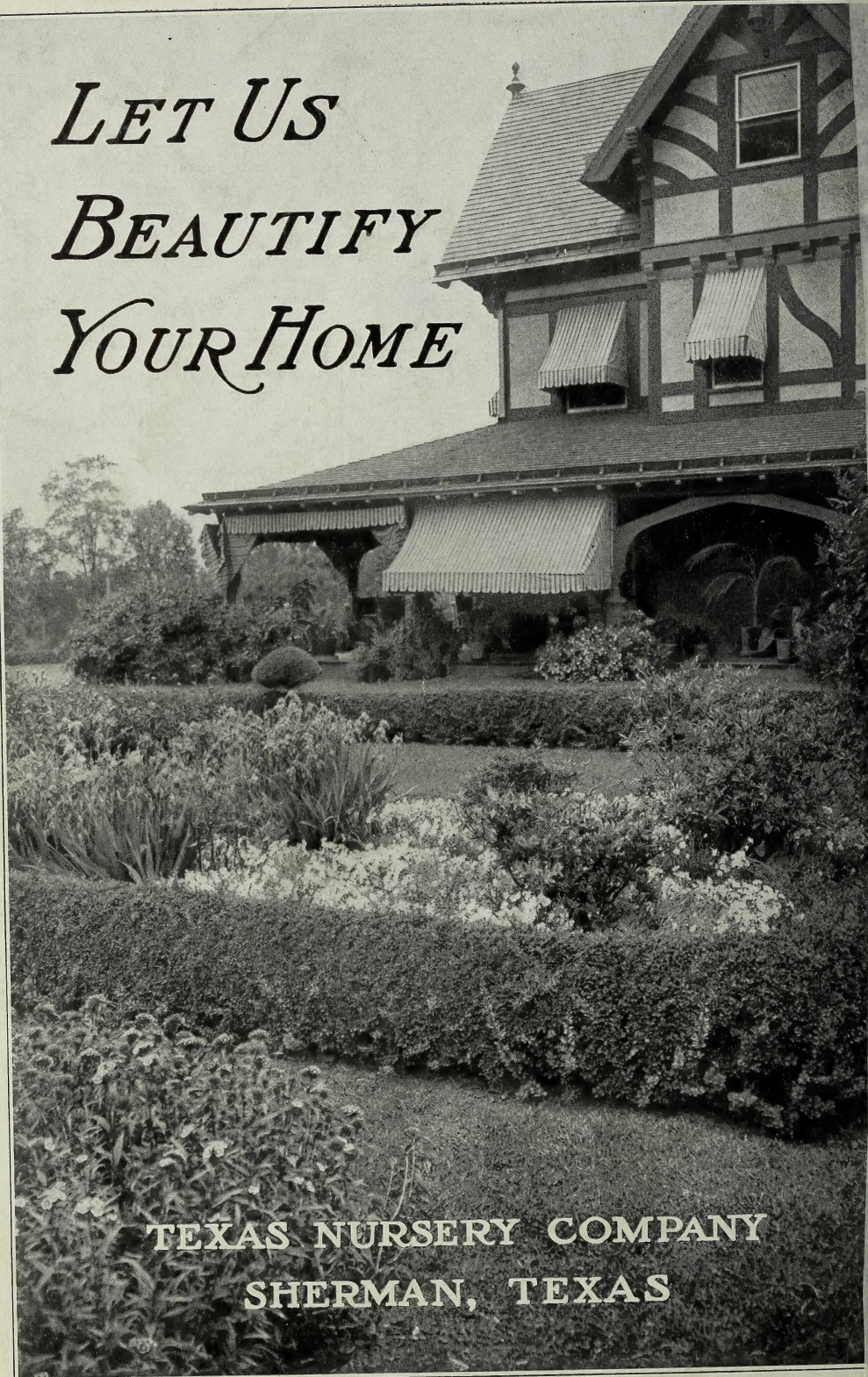
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